The Weather
Today—Cloudy, with mild temperatures. Rain in afternoon and evening. Yesterday—High, 53; low, 28.
Fuel-oil consumption to date, 68 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

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'Big 3' Agree on Disarming of Reich, New Eastern Boundaries for Poland

Allies Seize Pruem and Kleve, Drive For RuhrCity

Germans Rush Up Armor in Fear of Break Through at Wall's North End

Paris, Feb. 12 (AP).—Kleve and Pruem, western German citadels which withstood the shock of an Allied drive last autumn, fell today to the Canadian First and U. S. Third armies in the van of the big push from the west.

The Canadian First Army ground on beyond shell-flattened Kleve, the northern Westwall anchor, to within 22 miles of Wesel, in the northwest corner of the Ruhr industrial basin.

The U. S. Third Army drove the Germans from the Eifel Mountain stronghold of Pruem—115 miles south of Kleve—with surprising ease.

Only Snipers Remain

Only a few isolated snipers along the river remained to contest the American hold on this town linking large sections of the Westwall with sources of supply on the Rhine.

The enemy's hold on the Westwall along the German-Luxembourg border also was challenged by the hard-hitting Third Army, which installed pontoon bridges over the border line Our and Sure Rivers at several points and was sending tanks and tank destroyers across in a gathering offensive push.

The Germans showed the greatest alarm at the northernmost campaign, and a front dispatch said they had hurried up armored units to reinforce their sagging lines.

Enemy broadcasts admitted Field Marshal Montgomery was breaking through the Kleve defenses and expressed fears that General Eisenhower was massing tanks here for a breakthrough along the Rhine.

Predict New Offensive

Other German accounts declared a large-scale offensive was impending farther south in the Aachen area, where the British Second and U. S. Ninth armies are on the flooded Roer 14 miles from the Ruhr city of Muenchengladbach.

The U. S. First Army was idle as the river's flood reached its crest without doing too much damage to Allied positions in the area of Aachen, on the main invasion route to Germany.

The water level of Schwammenauel Reservoir, whose gates the Germans destroyed and created the flood to delay the Allied drive, dropped 46 feet from the top of the Giant dam. It still is draining.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian First Army ground through the rubble of Kleve, a city which once had a population of 20,000. Seized

See WAR, Page 2, Column 4.

Yanks Squeeze Japs in Manila, Split Luzon

Manila (Tuesday), Feb. 13 (AP).—Street-fighting Yanks have compressed the trap on Japanese in heavily mined south Manila and other Yank columns have cut Luzon Island in half by a drive to the east coast while huge forces of bombers blasted Corregidor and Bataan in Manila Bay with almost 1000 tons of bombs.

More than 700 tons of explosives, dropped by bombers "of all categories," thundered among hapless Japanese on the south end of Bataan Peninsula, where Americans and Filipinos scanned the skies in vain for a friendly plane prior to surrending in the spring of 1942.

More than 200 tons hit the rocky island fortress of Corregidor where Japanese guns have been silent for more than a week after sustained aerial poundings.

East Coast Reached

To the northeast of Manila, armored units of the Sixth Division, driving east across Nueva Ecija Province, reached the east coast of Luzon—the first Yank penetration to that shore—at Dingalan Bay.

Within Manila, where three hard-fighting American divisions were overrunning networks of pillboxes and seizing big enemy guns, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the extinction of the enemy was near, but that the twin aims of conserv-

See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 1.

Reds Capture 30,000 Nazis In Budapest

BULLETIN

London, Feb. 12 (AP).—More than 30,000 prisoners have been taken yesterday and today in Budapest, where 45-day enemy resistance is breaking up, the Russian communique anounced tonight.

More than 200 blocks of buildings, including the royal palace and the old fortress, were captured today, Moscow said.

London, Feb. 12 (AP).—Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army swept to within 74 miles of the Saxony capital of Dresden today, capturing the Bober River stronghold of Bunzlau in a swift 15-mile advance that cut one Berlin-Prague highway.

Berlin said that Russian troops already had crossed the Bober River at two points near Bunzlau, striking rapidly toward the Saxony frontier only 28 miles away.

At Bunzlau, a 12-way road hub on the Breslau-Leipzig railway, the Russians were 90 miles northeast of Prague, Czechoslovakian capital, 22 miles from the Sudeten border of that country, and 25

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 7.

Son Elliott Is Confirmed As Brigadier

Senate Votes 53-11 For His Promotion, Approves 77 Others

Col. Elliott Roosevelt, 34-year-old second son of President Roosevelt, yesterday was confirmed by the Senate for promotion to brigadier general in the Army following veiled Republican charges of "favoritism" and another thorough airing of "the Blaze incident."

The confirmation vote was 53 to 11, without a single Democratic vote cast against him. Senator Harlan J. Bushfield (R., S. D.), led a Republican move to send the nomination back to committee. This was voted down, 49 to 14.

Others Confirmed Separately

Seventy-seven other Army colonels up for promotion to brigadier general were confirmed by a separate voice vote, without a protest. Among them was retained the name of William Herbert Eaton, killed last week in a plane crash in France.

Elliott's 115-pound bull mastiff "Blaze," whose "A" priority air shipment to his bride in Los Angeles caused a Senate investigation, figured repeatedly with his master in the Republican attack.

Bushfield contended it was "naive" to assume Elliott didn't have something to do with the dog's shipment west despite an Air Transport command report taking full blame for the "A" tag.

Called an "Amateur"

He said Elliott in "a'Affaire Blaze" was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, hit at his rise from captain without previous military experience to general in less than four years, and termed young Roosevelt an "amateur" compared with 9600 other Army colonels still awaiting promotion.

When Senator Clyde Reed (R., Kans.) observed "they weren't President's sons," Democratic leaders snapped back with a hot denial

See ELLIOTT, Page 2, Column 8.

11 Area Men Die in Action; 15 Wounded

3 Reported Missing; Son of Lady Lewis Injured 5th Time Since Last Summer

District of Columbia men killed in action, reported through February 12: Army, 534; Navy, 119; Marines, 59; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 717.

Wounded for the fifth time since going into combat last summer, Lieut. John B. Hull is one of 29 area men reported yesterday as war casualties. The list includes 11 killed, 3 missing and 15 wounded. In addition to the Purple Heart with four clusters, Lieutenant Hull, son of Lady Lewis, wife of the London Times' Washington correspondent, holds the Silver Star.

DEAD:

First Lieut. James Moser Willis, 26, son of Mrs. Grace M. Willis of 129 S. Aberdeen st., Arlington, Va., and Bennett Willis of 1121 New Hampshire ave. nw.

Lieut. (j. g.) Claggett Hartman Hawkins, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hawkins of Woodbridge, Va.

Sergt. Albert M. Bair, 25, whose wife, Charlotte, lives in Arlington Hall, Arlington, Va.

Sergt. Edmund K. Secord, 32, formerly of 1419 Harvard st. nw., whose brother, Eugene, lives in Alston, Mass.

Sergt. Nicholas E. Vita, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vita, 434 4th st. ne.

Pfc. Anthony G. di Gennaro, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pietro di Gennaro, 407 71st st., Seat Pleasant, Md.

Pfc. Frank P. Fort, 21, son of Mrs. Annie F. Fort, 1408 Lawrence st. nw.

Pfc. Reed A. McRoberts, whose wife, Barbara, lives at 9306 Caroline ave., Silver Spring, Md.

Steward, 3/c, Marion N. Barksdale, 23, whose wife and daughter live at 2013 Rosedale st. ne.

Pvt. John B. Myers, 19, son of Mrs. L. F. Myers, of 808 Ramsey st., Alexandria, Va.

Fireman, 2/c, James Compton Soper, whose wife formerly lived at 515 7th st se.

MISSING:

Steward's Mate, 1/C, Stacks Ravnell, 38, whose wife lives at 813 4th st. nw.

Pvt. William A. Morrison, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Morrison, 1410 Massachusetts ave. se.

Pvt. Daniel Edward Baker, 25, whose wife, Mabel, lives at 300 North Carolina ave. se.

WOUNDED:

First Lieut. John Bowler Hull, 23, for the fifth time. He is the son of Lady Lewis of 3425 Prospect ave. nw., wife of Sir Willmott Lewis, London Times' Washington correspondent.

First Lieut. Frederick L. Bach, jr., 24, whose parents live at 20 T st. nw.

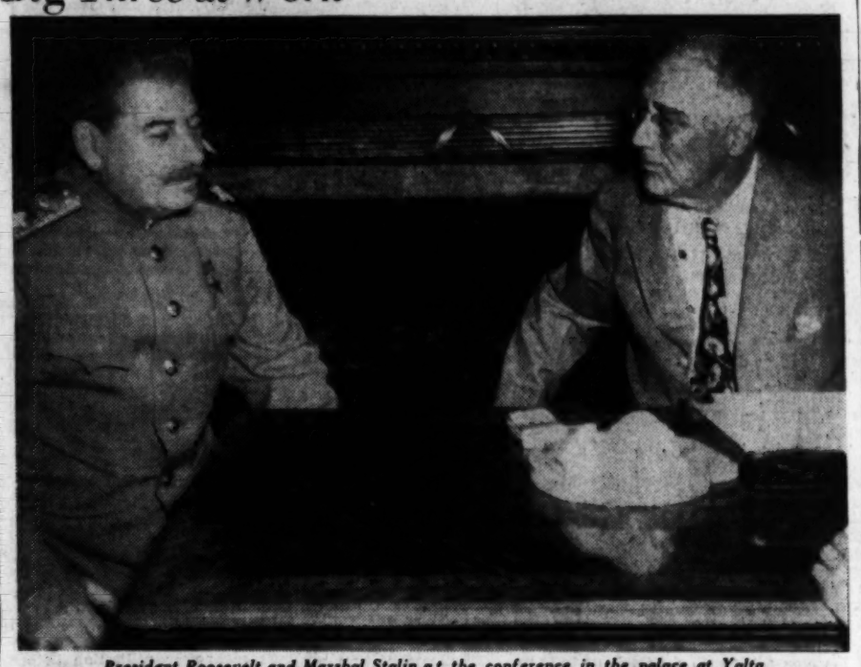
Second Lieut. Leonard S. Bradley, 32, whose wife, Mrs. Winifred S. Bradley, lives at 5018 N. 25th rd., Arlington, Va.

Master Sergt. William A. Burkey, 27, whose wife and children live at 1421 Monroe st. nw.

Sergt. Charles T. Deuterman, 25, whose parents lived at Bailey's

See CASUALTY, Page 2, Column 5.

Big Three at Work



President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at the conference in the palace at Yalta

Signal Corps Photo

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill get in a serious "huddle" over their coffee cups at the conference

To Wipe Out Nazi System; German People Warned To Give Up; France Assured Occupation Zone Control

By Ben W. Gilbert

The eight-day Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference in the Russian Crimea concluded Sunday after deciding to disarm and demilitarize Germany and establish a new eastern boundary for Poland, the White House announced yesterday.

A joint communique issued under the names of the three leaders, released simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow, also disclosed that a full-scale United Nations conference will be held at San Francisco, starting April 25, to prepare the charter of a permanent international organization to keep the peace.

The historic conference completed the detailed planning of new offensives to be launched against Germany, devised a plan for the occupation of Germany by the "Big Three" and France, evolved a program for meeting political problems in liberated areas, and provided for regular meetings of the foreign secretaries of the three nations in addition to working out proposed solutions of the political problems of Poland and Yugoslavia.

A onetime summer palace of Czar Nicholas II at Lividia, Crimean town fronting on the Black Sea and 2 miles southwest of Yalta, provided the setting for the conference which began Sunday, February 4, and was attended by the three leaders, their foreign ministers, military chiefs, and other advisers.

Major decisions taken at the conference included the following:

1. Poland must give to Russia virtually all its territory east of the 1919 Curzon line, but will receive in return additional territory at the expense of East Prussia and Germany proper. The Russian-backed provisional government of Poland (the old Lublin committee) will be recognized into a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity by the addition of other "democratic" leaders within Poland and abroad as a condition of receiving British and American recognition.

2. A central control commission will be set up in Berlin to administer Germany which will be divided into spheres of occupation (four if France agrees to participate.) A commission to work out means of exacting fullest possible reparations "in kind" from Germany for war damages will be set up in Moscow.

3. The knotty qestion of voting procedure on the proposed United Nations council which was left unsolved by the Dumbarton Oaks conference was resolved, permitting a go ahead for the United Nations conference after France and China are advised of developments. The text of the proposed new procedure will then b revald.

4. The three pledged joint action to assist the peoples of liberated and former Axis satellite states solve their emergency political and economic problems. To this end, the three indorsed the agreement between the provisional Yugoslav government of Marshal Tito and Premier Ivan Subasic of the Yugoslav government in exile to establish a new national government and approved of its going into effect immediately.

France, which wanted to send Gen. Charles de Gaulle to the coner-f ence but was not permitted to do so, emerged with substantially increased recognition—with the privilege of taking over a zone of occupation in Germany, the right to sponsor, along with the "Big Three" and China, the forthcoming United Nations conference, and an invitation to help the three powers solve the problems of other liberated nations.

For the United States, the fruits of the conference appeared to mark another turning point in our foreign policy. As the spokesman for this

See PARLEY, Page 5, Column 7.

Text of 'Big 3 Statement On Results of Conference

The text of the document issued yesterday in connection with the "Big Three" conference follows:

The following statement is made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the President of the United States of America, and the Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the results of the Crimean Conference:

The Defeat of Germany

We have considered and determined the military plans of the three Allied powers for the final defeat of the common enemy. The military staffs of the three Allied nations have met in daily meetings throughout the conference. These meetings have been most satisfactory from every point of view and have resulted in closer coordination of the military effort of the three Allies than ever before. The fullest information has been interchanged. The timing, scope and coordination of new and even more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south have been fully agreed and planned in detail.

Our combined military plans will be made known only as we execute them, but we believe that the very close working partnership among the three staffs attained at this conference will result in shortening the war. Meetings of the three staffs will be continued in the future whenever the need arises.

Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance.

The Occupation and Control of Germany

We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed. These terms will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished. Under the agreed plan, the forces of the three powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control has been provided for under the plan through a central control commission consisting of the supreme commanders of the three powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the three powers, if she should so desire, to take over a zone of occupation, and to participate as a fourth member of the control commission. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four governments concerned through their representatives on the European Advisory Commission.

It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German

See TEXT, Page 5, Column 3.

Party Leaders Praise Big 3 Peace Plans

High Hope for Future Seen in Statement By Lawmakers

By the Associated Press

The Big Three statement won bipartisan applause yesterday in Congress. Both Democrats and Republicans said it held out high hope for future peace.

Minority Leader White (Me) praised its "forthright terms" and told his colleagues "I feel a great work has been done."

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), who also addressed the chamber, said:

"It is a source of great gratification to me, and I am sure to all the peace-loving peoples of the world, that these heads of three great governments have been able to go so far in composing differences growing out of the war and the occupation of liberated territories."

The two, both members of the foreign relations committee which will pass on treaties ending the war and determining the type of international peace organization to which this Nation will become a party, spoke after the communique was read.

On Lincoln's Birthday

Chairman Bloom (D., N. Y.), of House Foreign Affairs Committee said "There is a reaffirmation (in the statement) of the Atlantic Charter and if we are falling back again on the Atlantic Charter we've got a pretty good basis to work from."

Referring twice to the "momentuous document," Barkley said he

See COMMENT, Page 5, Column 8.

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Polish Partition Plan

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

CURZON LINE AGREED UPON—Shaded area is prewar Poland. Broken lines indicate 1939 partition and the Curzon Line, agreed upon as the new boundary at the "Big Three" conference

Vote May Come Tomorrow

Wallace Export-Import Role Main Issue in House Fight

By Robert C. Albright

The House fight on Henry A. Wallace yesterday boiled down to an attempt to deny Wallace a voice on the Export-Import Bank when and if he is confirmed for Secretary of Commerce.

With Wallace already shorn of RFC loan powers by the Senate-passed George bill, a tug-of-war for votes on this lone amendment developed in the House. Republicans summoned a party conference today to consolidate Republican strength. Administration "get out the vote" machinery will start moving this morning at a Democratic Steering Committee meeting called by Chairman William M. Whittington (D., Miss.).

The House vote on this one new curb on Wallace will come tomorrow or Thursday. It promised to be close. Democratic leaders said they thought they could hold the number of Democrats voting with Republicans for the restriction to a maximum of 15, enough to reject the amendment if there is a good Democratic turnout.

But Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.), author of the amendment, and ranking minority member of the Banking Committee, said he is confident the amendment will win if it goes to a vote.

Over the weekend, the bottom had fallen out of anti-Wallace speculation that the Rules Committee tomorrow might either tie up the George bill or report a rule giving the green light to more restrictive amendments.

Under a compromise understanding, it seemed likely instead that the Rules group tomorrow

See GEORGE, Page 2, Column 2

Flynn 'Hitchhikes' Plane Ride With Roosevelt to Big 3 Parley

Edward J. Flynn, Democratic boss of the Bronx, got a hitchhike from the President to the "Big Three" conference, Jonathan Daniels, acting White House press secretary, disclosed yesterday.

Daniels revealed Flynn's presence at the conference in listing to newsmen the members of the President's personal party who accompanied him to Malta in the middle of the Mediterranean and then flew on to an undisclosed Russian airport in the Crimea.

Flynn, Daniels said, took no part in the conference.

The President, Daniels said, invited him along as "an old friend" when he learned that Flynn planned to make a trip to Moscow. When the conference concluded, Flynn proceeded to Moscow with United States Ambassador Averill Harriman, Daniels said.

Daniels said he had no information on the purpose of Flynn's visit to Moscow.

Flynn's last diplomatic venture occurred when President Roosevelt nominated him to be American Minister to Australia. The resultant storm of protest subsided after the President withdrew the nomination.

President's Talks With Churchill Included Jap Plans

Valetta, Malta, Feb. 12 (AP)—Plans for stepping up the war against Japan as well as finishing off the conflict in Europe were discussed on this war-torn Mediterranean island by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

They and members of their staffs then flew to their Crimea meeting with Premier Stalin.

This information came from a high-ranking United States officer and constituted the only mention of Japan in connection with the Big Three meetings.

Nazis Call Women 16-60 Into Army

War Sidelights

Island Queen Cause of Yank Divorce Suit

Elyria, Ohio, Feb. 12 (AP).—Mrs. Sarah Wilemson, 37, of Elyria, today filed suit for divorce from Pfc. Leo Wilemson, 29, charging he wrote her that he wanted his freedom so he could stay in the South Pacific "and marry one of the native girls and become king of a certain island group." Mrs. Wilemson is the mother of two children by a previous marriage.

Clothing Given 491,000

Rome, Feb. 12 (AP).—Six million pounds of clothing, food and medical supplies sent by American relief for Italy have been distributed in the country's most war-torn provinces.

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, announced this today and said three million more pounds are on the way.

Four garments and a pair of shoes were given to each of 491,000 people, more than a fifth of the population of six of the most devastated provinces.

Hot Fight, Cool Report

London, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Conservative London Times has a correspondent on the Western Front who typifies the phlegmatic Briton of song and story.

Three hundred words down in a dispatch date lined Kleve, the correspondent wrote:

"Enemy mortars opened up and with their second bomb knocked out our vehicle."

The next sentence said:

"Our artillery took up the quarrel."

Meyer Endows Scholarship As Memorial

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Endowment of a permanent scholarship at Cornell University by Eugene Meyer, editor and publisher of The Washington Post, in memory of his brother who was lost in the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, was announced today by Cornell President Edmund E. Day.

The bequest will become the Edgar Joseph Meyer Memorial Scholarship and may be awarded without restriction as to the course of study a student may select..

A 1905 Cornell graduate in engineering, the late Mr. Meyer and wife were aboard the Titantic on the ill-fated voyage. He helped Mrs. Meyer into a lifeboat but refused to get in himself, staying aboard to help others. He assisted in the lowering of the last lifeboat, and was last seen on the deck of the ship with the ship's officers and men.

Prior to his death, which occurred at th eage of 28, he was associated as a partner with his brother in the investment banking business in New York City under the name of Eugene Meyer, jr. & Co. The firm, which specialized in mining and industrial enterprises, was the first to develop in an important way a statistical and engineering department in connection with investment banking activities.

In addition to his wife, he was survived by a daughter 1 year old at the time of his death. His daughter is marrieu to Capt. George Stern, now overseas.

PACIFIC

From Page 1

ing the lives of the doughboys and the city property slowed the process.

"Practically the entire city was mined and defended," headquarters said.

In south Manila, the Japanese are "now closely encircled" and are being "compressed into extinction," today's communique announced.

Trap Is 3 Miles Wide

The south Manila trap being closed on the Japanese extends three miles along the bay from the mouth of the Pasig River to Pasay. It varies from a mile and a half in its extent from the bay eastward.

The trap is bounded on the west by the bay. On the north is the Pasig River. On the east, are the Santa Ana and Paco districts, which the Americans hold. On the south is Pasay and the Nichols Field area to which the Yanks have penetrated.

Yonk of the Thirty-seventh Infantry and First Cavalry Divisions have joned forces south of the Pasig River near the Paco Railway station and the junctures tended to compress the Japanese toward the intramuros (walled city) and dock area at the mouth of the Pasig River.

Fighting "Extraordinarily" Fierce

MacArthur reported that "fighting has been extraordinarily fierse."

At Nicholas Feld, virtually surrounded by the Eleventh Airborne Division, 111 enemy pillboxes have been destroyed and large quantities of equipment captured, including 75 artillery pieces.

Thus the Americans put the squeeze on the desperate Japanese defenders trapped hopelessly between the united Yank forces, Manila Bay and the winding Pasig River at the north.

General MacArthur exulted:

"The enemy remnant now is closely enclosed and is gradually being compressed into extinction."

Patrols of the Sixth and Twenty-fifth Divisions operating in the Caraballo mountain foothills dispersed a number of isolated enemy groups and destroyed or captured 21 medium tanks. Two enemy counterattacks were repulsed in the Rosario sector, south of the Philippine summer capital of Baguio.

Patrol bombers sand 35 loaded barges off Bataan, destroying an estimated 2500 troops aboard, during these operations.

Heavy bombers hit Formosa again, setting numerous parked planes afire at Heito airdrome on the southwest coast. Thirteen enemy aircraft were shot down over Formosa and nearby Baten Island.

A small freighter was sunk and a naval escort damaged in shipping around Formosa and the Pescadores Islands to the west. Air patrols damaged a small freighter off the French Indo-China coast and probably sank a destroyer-transport to the east. An enemy fighter was shot down north of Camranh Bay, Indo China.

Other widespread air raids swept the central Philippines, Celesbes, the Molucca group and islands north of New Guinea. Mica mines in the Bangai Islands were a new target.

People Are Vaguely Promised Hitler Will Do Something

London, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Nazis conscripted all German women and girls for the Volkssturm today, and vaguely promised that the silent Hitler might have some plan "to get us out of this situation if we throw in all our national passion and do not despair."

Women were summoned for auxiliary work with the "16 to 60" Volkssturm by a decree from Heinrich Himmler. For the present their duties will be supervising the issuing of supplies and equipment to the home guard, Berlin radio said, but the decree empowered local gauleiters to assign them to other work and said "further assignments" might be made.

The new call-up of woman was accompanied by further belt-tightening on the homefront, by propagandists' cries to "hold on," and by Moscow reports of further unrest inside the Reich.

"Silence Is Significant"

The German news agency DNB declared that Hitler's "silence during these days is very significant," and added: "The hour demands action, not talking. The day will come when we shall be most happy about our steadfastness and celebrate a great triumph.

"But until that day and beyond that day we must throw all our national passion into the scales of fighting and into our work. For what good would the most igenious plan of the Fuehrer be unless the people were behind him resolutely to carry it out?"

"Remember," said Dr. Rudolph Semmler, "Our troops once were eight kilometers from Moscow and could see the Kremlin. . . . . The defense by the Russians of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad is a measure of the efforts we have to make in order not to be put to shame by the endurance of the enemy whose main strength was his fanatical will to live. The British took strength from the same source in 1940."

Says Materials Saved Up

Semmler declared the Germans still had "quantities of raw materials hoarded in safe places inside the Reich."

Moscow broadcasts reported new clashes and unrest inside Berlin and other cities, and said "anti-Hitler peoples' councils" and "workers councils" were being forced in cities, with their underground radios calling on workers and civil servants to strike.

Repatriated Swiss refugees said the German people were too tired and numb to organize a revolutionary movement, but that there was great fear of a foreign workers' revolt.

Fires Still Burning

Swedish travelers reaching Stockholm described Berlin's atmosphere as tense and expectant, and said the capital was being converted more and more into a fortress.

In the heart of the city, bombed heavily nine days ago, fires still burned in the ruins, and there was no gas or running water in that area, they said. A heavy toll of life in that raid was reported by refugees reaching Switzerland.

In another ration reduction, the German radio announced that one bar of soap and one package of ersatz laundry must last from February 5 until April 1.

Fleeing Executive Arrested

London, Feb. 12 (AP).—A Moscow radio broadcast to Germany aserted today that the German UFA Film Co. was arrested by the Gestapo while trying to escape to Switzerland with 60 other Nazi Party members.

Nine Nazi officials in the Sudeten district, once part of Czechoslovakia, have ben shot for cowardice, Moscow said.

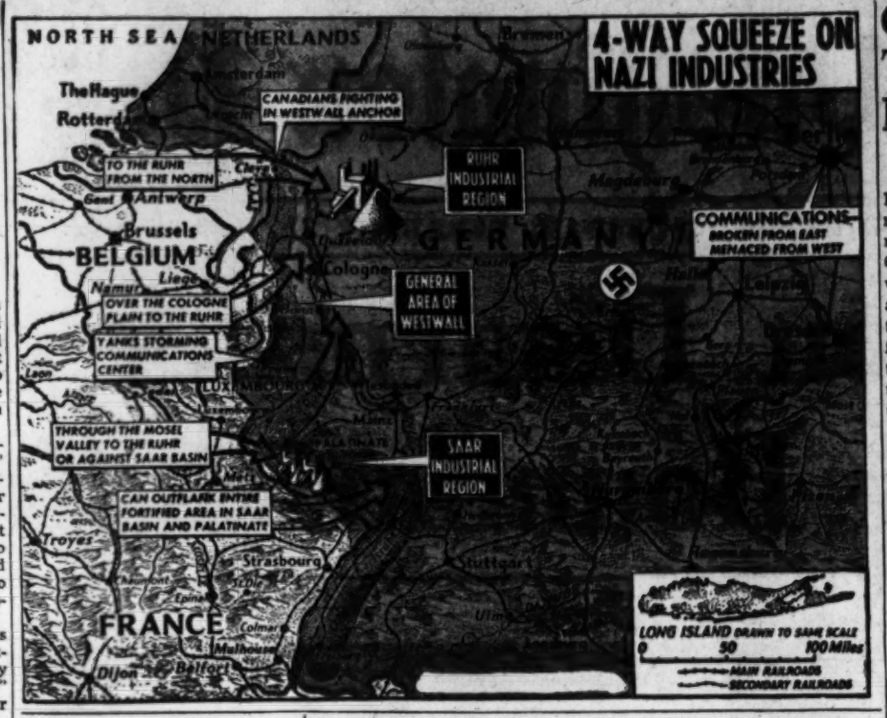
GEORGE

From Page 1

will report the George bill to the floor under a simple "open rule," permitting the House to vote on "all germane amendments."

The Export-Import Bank amendment, alone of the three amendments advanced by Wolcott, is regarded as "germane" by the leadership and would be so ruled when offered on the floor.

But the agreement covers only the question of "germaneness." Administration forces are organizing as seldom before to crush the amendment when it is offered on the floor. If they fail, they would have a second chance to eliminate the restriction when the bill goes to conference with the Senate.



Bastogne Hero Talks Only to Comfort Others

By Walter Haight

The corporal jumped from the side of the truck, landing in the frozen ruts of the road as a grinning Negro sergeant walked up.

"What's your outfit?" asked the sergeant.

"101st Airborne," was the reply.

"Lardy! Lardy! Lardy!" exclaimed the sergeant, "You fellows sure git around — Normandy, Holland and now you're in this Bastogne mess. What's we waitin' for, man. Come on, let's fight!"

With that he turned to a group of his men setting up a field gun on the roadside and yelled, "The Eaglemen's here. Let's git going."

The corporal was Richard A. Bushnell of 1210 Perry st. ne., and he told of never-to-be-forgotten Bastogne last night as his charming wife sat beside him in their cozy apartment, although squeezing words out of him was harder than wringing a dozen woolen blankets.

Write About the Chaplain

Tipped off that Dick Bushnell was one of 26 lucky members of the hard-fighting 101st to get a back-to-the-States furlough, I finally tracked him down, only to run into a wall of "You don't want to write about me. Put something in the paper about Capt. Newton Cosby. He's a chaplain in our outfit and comes from right across the river in Alexandria.

"There's a man for you. Goes right out in all that hell without a gun and drags in wounded boys. He was in my glider load going into Holland. Or write about another chaplain—I forget his name—could have gone back home last December 9 and chose to stay with us.

"If you can show me that a story will help my outfit, the guys or the war, I'll talk a little," he concluded.

Surrender Negotiated

I played my trump: "You just told me you went through your experiences without being scratched or catching cold. Think what that means to parents with boys overseas. They will be heartened to read about a man who has been through it all and has returned a quiet, modest fellow like yourself."

He surrendered—for a homefolk interview.

"We have heard about Feneral McAulife's famous 'Nuts!' reply to the German demand for surrender, but what did you GIs have to say?" I asked.

"Shucks," replied the mild-mannered 35-year-old. "We didn't say anything. We'd been surrounded before. Wasn't anything new. 'Surrounded' is the name of our game."

Change in Line-Up

Dick said the 101st was just laying around "without fight on our mind" when it received the order to move up Bastogne way. There was to be a footbal game the next day and the GIs were busy getting down their bets. "We had a game all right the next day, but Jerry was throwing the passes," he laughed.

Bushnell told about the regiment of colored artillery heretofore referred to, and added, "They really gave us some support., and called us 'Th' Air Bone.'"

Dick said he captured a German soldier in a Yankee uniform one day. The corporal was loading a jeep with field mines when he saw the German walking along with a rifle swung over his shoulder. "Just a kid and he had two American hand grenades in his pocket," said the corporal.

Just Two Grunts

"How did you know he was German?" I asked.

"Well, you get to know a Kraut a mile away," he replied. "And I wasn't surprised when I asked him the password and he came back with a grunt."

"That was his next-to-the-last grunt, too," he said in a low tone.

I asked him about planes dropping supplies to the besieged fighters and he said, "Christmas came a day late to us, but we still believe in Santa Claus. Boy, that stuff floating down really was manna from heaven."

He explained that one of the best gifts from the skies was the cloth of the parachutes. "Nothing like it for a nightgown," he laughed.

Bushnell believes he's one of the luckiest soldiers in the world.

"I never won at cards or dice while I was away, but when they drew for these furloughs my number came up," he said, "and believe me, I have sweated, but never like I did the two days before I left, knowing all the while I was going."

Dick moved across the room and turned down the radio, just as "The Shadow" broke out in a hysterical laugh.

"Scared?" I asked, but I smiled when I said it.

'Men Only Work-or-Jail Bill Enactment Sought in Senate

By Mary Spargo

Threatened by a powerful drive for compromise on the manpower issue, Administration forces yesterday renewed thei refforts to get Senate action on the "men only" work-or-jail bill.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. V.), a New Dealer who usually supports the Administration, said he thought the first draft of a substitute measure he is sponsoring would be ready today. His bill would give legal standing to the labor-management committees organized by the War Manpower Commission and would sanction WMC ceilings on employment in critical areas.

Earlier in the day, Jonathan Daniels, acting presidential press secretary, released a statement from the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion urging a labor draft for men deferred from the armed services.

The White House statement made it clar that a compromise measure, without the compulsion backed by Selective Service local boards would not be acceptable.

Bill Held Acceptable

Kilgore said his bill was acceptable to both labor and management, who are responsible for war production.

He said that while some branches of organized labor did not want any legislation, he had been informed there would not be opposition to his bill.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee which will continue hearings today, disagreed sharply with the Administration position.

"The compulsory labor features in the bill should be eliminated," O'Mahoney said.

He declared that there are two conflicting theories in the situation—one that held by military authorities that a great mass of labor should be "pushed up," and the other than a "qualitative selection" is necessary.

O'Mahoney Makes Probe

O'Mahoney said he would introduce an amendment calling for an investigation of the utilization of manpower by all war plants.

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), of the Senate Military Committee disclosed that the committee had called for Army and Navy spokesmen to appear to discuss manpower utilization before the hearings close.

There is all the difference in the world, O'Mahoney said, between drafting men for military service and drafting them for service in war plants.

Men drafted into the armed forces enter upon an equal basis, are all gathered together under similar conditions, and work as a unit.

A labor draft could not possibly work equally, O'Mahoney said, since men would be drafted to work for private profit of an employer under all sorts of dissimilar conditions. They would be working beside nondrafted personnel.

WAR

From Page 1

three-fourths of th enearby Reich forest and was closing from two directions on a second important communications center at Goch, seven miles south.

Seize Town on Maas

British and Canadian troops captured the Maas River town of Genner, 9 miles southwest of Kleve, and to the east broke across the Niers River and reached Kessel within 4 miles of Goch. Another column was 5 miles north of Goch after fighting into Hau, on the main Kleve-Goch highway.

On the fifth day of the offensive, the entire front had been pushed forward roughly 10 miles, and was that deep into Germany at the apex. The prisoner toll rose to more than 4000.

The Germans still had yet to put up a fight on the north flank, where they had relied upon the Rhine, flooding over its low banks, to hold bac kthe assault.

Practice Island-Hopping

But the Canadians, hopping from island to island that rose above the flood, seized a cluster of six German villages, including Brienen, 3 miles north of Kleve.

They had swung across the Spoy Canal, which runs from Kleve to the Rhine and provides another hurdle for any push along the Rhine valley.

As the U. S. First Army, 85 miles to the southeast, waited for the Roer to subside, patrols tried to cross the Roer northeast of Schwammenauel dam Sunday night but withdrew in the face of considerable artillery fire.

Patrols who crossed the dam itself said the Germans had pillboxes and other defensive installations at the south end of the dam and these were covered by 88-millimeter artillery farther back.

Heavy rains fell along the First Army front.

Patton Troops in Sevening

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army troops swinging down 11 miles southwest of fallen Pruem captured Harspelt and entered Sevening, near the northernmost of three Our and Sure River bridgeheads, which the Third has forged from Luxembourg springboards farther south.

A front dispatch said that two of these bridgeheads, from 2 0 to 25 miles south of Pruem, now were nearly 5 miles wide and two miles deep and lacked only a quarter of a mile of being merged. The capture of Bollendorf indicated that this junction was near.

Of the three, the southernmost in the Echternach area seemed the most menacing to the enemy, for the Sure River had been bridged here at last, and heavy equipment was flowing across to back up the hard-pressed foot soldiers.

Fifth Under Artillery Fire

The Fifth Infantry Division here was brought under artillery fire from the Siegfried Line. It was disclosed that part of the Seventh-sixth Division also was fighting here.

Ter miles northwest of here, the last enemy soldier was booted from Luxembourg as the doughboys seized most of Vianden. The Germans held only that part of Vianden on the Reich side of the Our River.

Farther south in the Saar Basin, fighting flared as doughboys knocked the Germans out of another block of buildings in Saarlautern, most of which now is in American hands.

Quiet presided over the U. S. Seventh Army front in northern Alsac, and on the French First Army front in southern Alsace.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

Cross Roads, Va.

Sergt. Arnold L. Hanshaw, son of Mrs. Glenna E. Hanshaw, formerly of 740 3d st. nw.

Pfc. John L. Blakeslee, 28, whose wife lives at 6-R Plateau pl., Greenbelt, Md.

Pfc. George L. Nealis, 31, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Nealis, 7133 7th st. nw.

Pfc. Billy A. Krowse, son of Mrs. Georgia E. Buttram, of 2804 D st. nw.

Pfc. Alfred J. Sylvester, husband of Mrs. Helen K. Sylvestre, 945 Shepherd st. nw.

Pvt. Herbert F. Quinn, son fo Mrs. Alva L. Quinn, 724 Taylor st. ne.

Pvt. Harry I. Mahon, jr., 24, whose parents live in Lorton, Va.

Pvt. Richard M. Wellons, 19, son of Mrs. St. Claire Wellons of 2604 33d st. se.

Pvt. Harrison P. Hagemeyer, jr., 18, whose parents live at 111 18th st. se.

Pvt. Joseph Braxton Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Harris, 210 N. Alfred st., Alexandria.

Tornado Sweeps Western End of Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12 (AP).—A tornado battered the western section of Montgomery late tdoay and first reports from the devastated section to Montgomery police indicated several persons had been killed.

E. D. Emigh, U. S. meteorologist, sadi he watched the storm strike from his downtown observatory and described it as a tornado. One Negro was known to have been killed. Police said the property damage was reported heavy.

6 Yanks Dared Tunnel Blast For Dam Plans

By C. R. Cunningham

With the U. S. Seventh-eighth Infantry Division, Schmidt, Germany, Feb. 11. (delayed) (U.P.).—Six men who spent 25 minutes in a German tunnel 200 feet deep and who expected the whole time that an explosion was going to bury them there, are the ones to thank for letting Allied Armies know that the Germans did not plan to blow up the Schwommenauel Dam on the Roer River.

Allied commanders had to know whether the Germans planned to destroy the dam, which lies along the upper reaches of the Roer River in Germany. If the enemy blew it, an estimated 18 feet of water would have flooded into the Roer, right in the path of Allied Armies pushing west in Germany.

Orders Were Simple

So two officers and four enlisted men of Company C of the 203d Engineer Regiment were given two days' notice of the job of inspecting the dam. Their orders were simple: "Get inside it."

More specifically, that meant that they were to enter the tunnel which runs under the dam. The tunnel was the obvious place for the Germans to put the explosives they would use if they planned to blow up the dam.

The patrol was made up of Lieutenants Otis Hamlett, Baltimore, and Maurice P. Phelan, Chicago, and Privates Harold Fisher, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Kurt Storkel, Long Island, N. Y., Kenneth Hart, Brooklyn, and Pearl Elbough, former Amsterdam, Ohio, coal miner.

Like Jaws of Death

"It was sweating this thing out that got us, more than the actual job," Elbough said today. "We sat around for two days doing nothing but just thinking about where we were going. It was like walking down into the jaws of death."

The Germans were defending the dam with gunfire. To get to the tunnel entrance, the American patrol had to cross a ridge, and the Germans shot at them all the way.

Dropping to the ground from time to time when the bullets came too close, the six Americans skipped across a ridge, skirted the top of the dam and the spillway, and then crashed a huge steel door. Inside, a dozen steps led down to the entrance of the tunnel.

Captured Six Guards

Six Germans were supposed to be guarding the doorway with a machine gun. The Americans found three of them asleep. The other three were eating bread. All were captured.

"They were friendly—you know how friendly they get when captured. All but the noncom with them," said Storkel, who was born in Frankfurt, Germany, and speaks German.

"I asked them if there were any explosives in the dam and they said no, only water. But just to make sure, Lieutenant Phelan made them accompany us down a hundred steps to a depth of 200 feet.

"They didn't make any fuss about it, so we knew then for sure that the dam wasn't foxed for blowing."

Uneasy Just the Same

Still, the Americans had an uneasy feeling as they went down the steps. Storkel said he was sure that the Germans had no plans to blow up the dam, but some of the other Americans weren't so sure, and for 25 minutes they had to poke about in that tunnel with flashlights.

Air pressure was nearly too much for all but Elbough, the coal miner.

Finally, Phelan was satisfied there were no demolition in prospect. The patrol went back, running through the same kind of terrific fire that had harassed their approach.

They made it safely, with the news that the dam would not be blown and that the Allied attack could go ahead.

Nazis Blast Dam

With the U. S. Sixth Army Group, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—German demolition squads seeking to cut off electric power from Colmar and other Alsatian towns, have severely damaged the big Dems Dam on the Rhine River, it was disclosed today. The dam, located six miles north of Basel, Switzerland, was rocked Sunday by explosions which American officers said were "presumably of enemy origin."

The late Wing Commander Guy P. Gibson's dam-busting Lancasters hit the dam last September, knocking out one of the five flood gates and lowering its reservoir considerably.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

miles from the Neisse River stronghold of Goerlitz.

Sixty-two miles behind Bunzlau the imperiled German garrison of Breslau, almost encircled Silesian capital, was fighting desperately to keep the Russians fro mclosing a 15-mile escape gap southwest of the city.

In Naumburg Area

Berlin sai dthat the northern prong of Konev's offensive had raced up to the Bober River in the area of Naumburg, 40 miles northwest of fallen Bunzlau, and 76miles southeast of Berlin, putting it only only 27 miles from a junction with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's Berlin front army menacing Crossen on the central Oder.

These mobile columns, operating 12 miles north of the rail center of Sagan, were cutting in behind German forces anchored between the Bober and Oder Rivers in an 865-square-mile rectangle formed by Crossen, Zuelichau, Sagan and Glogau, thus turning the fiflank of the enemy's Berlin front southeast of Frankfurt.

In southwestern Poland Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's fourth Ukraine army toppled Bielsko, key rail junction 17 miles northeast of Cieszyn (Teschen), big Silesian coal center, and 31 miles east of Moravska Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third city and guardian of the northern gateway to the Moravian gap leading to Vienna and Prague.

Berlin said other Soviet units were attacking near Ratibor, 16 miles north of Moravska Ostrava, known as the Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia.

Nazi Troops Endangered

The drives of both Petrov and Konev further endangered thousands of German troops fighting in a salient extending far to the southeast into Slovakia.

German broadcasts indicated that the northern flank of Marshal Zhukov's First White Russian Army had pushed to within 15' miles of Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port at the mouth of the Oder River in Pomerania. They said the Russians had driven along both sides of the Madue See, a 9-mile-long and 2-mile-wide lake lying southeast of Stettin.

The German high command also announced that Russian siege forces had broken into the center of Schneidemuehl, German rail center and fortress city 90 miles east of Stettin near the Polish frontier. Schneidenmuehl has been encircled and besieged since February 1.

Posnan In Flames

Fifty miles south of Schneidemuehl the encircled bastion of Paznan was "ablaze from end to end," Berlin said, as Russian shock troops also broke into the heart of that last big Polish city in German hands. Poznan, whose original Nazi garison was estimated at 20,000, has been surrounded and under siege since January 27 after Marshal Zhukov's central columns by-passed it, reached the Oder and established west bank bridgeheads 30 to 43 miles from Berlin.

The Germans reported heavy but localized fighting around Frankfurt and Kuestrin on the Berlin front, saying that Zhukov's forces had not yet built up sufficient west bank strength for the final lunge toward the bom-shattered Reich capital.

Moscow dispatches said that Soviet artillery was pumping shells into Frankfurt day and night and also disrupting German communication lines behind the fortress city.

The Russians also were threatening to encircle Kuestrin, 16 miles to the north, fighting near the railway bridge which crosses the Oder from Berlin to Kuestrin. Steady German counterattacks thus far have kept open this narrow supply corridor.

Boys and Girls—Apart!

Clones, Eire (AP).—Boys and girls who would a-wooing go in the local movie house will have to find some other place. Boys are required to sit on one side of the theater and the girls on the other. Married pairs are exempted from the order.

Iwo Jima Hit Newest Blow By Superforts

By the Associated Press

American Superfortresses, apparently well on the way toward the day-after-day aerial hammering promised the Japanese, struck their newest blow yesterday at the island outpost of Iwo Jima.

The operation, third major effort by the Twentieth Air Force in as many days, came in the midst of a flurry of enemy radio plaints that the B-29s in small force were making tentative pokes at home island points.

Another Japanese radio broadcast pointed up enemy fears that a real cascade of fire and demolition from the skies is not far off. That report told of the establishment of a new air attack warning system for Tokyo and nearby areas.

Halfway to Tokyo

The first announcement gave no details on the strike at Iwo Jima, 750 miles northwest of the Superfortress Saipan base, halfway to Tokyo. It was a daylight operation. The island, strategic point for interception and warning when the superbombers hit at the main Japanese islands, have been heavily hammered for many weeks.

The new strike by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's Twenty-first Bomber Command followed by only two days a big blow at aircraft production on Honshu, near Tokyo.

Between those attacks India-based Superfortresses of the Twentieth Bomber Command tightened up the Japanese supply bottleneck at Rangoon, Burma, heavily blasting supply dumps.

Tokyo Raid Warning

Tokyo radio had a whole series of raid warnings to pass on to the Japanese people, leading off with announcement that a "small number of enemy planes" had penetrated the Tokyo-Yokohama area shortly after 7 p. m. Monday (Japanese time). Then announcers reported successively on planes entering the Shizuoka and Keihin areas, an alert at the Yokoshuka Naval Station, raiders over southwestern Keihin and eastern Kanto.

Domei, Japanese News Agency, reported a B-29 on reconnaissance was downed in the sea east of Tokyo, but there was no American confirmation.

ELLIOTT

From Page 1

of "favoritism" and a defense of the youthful general's record.

"Because he happens to be the son of the President should not be a liability to a man in serving his country," said Senate Military Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah).

Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.), said none could have been more hesitant than his father to send his name to the Capitol knowing it would invite criticism. He said Elliott's nomination came up through normal War Department promotion-for-merit procedures, based on recommendations from the field, and it would have been "discrimination" for the President to have stricken him from the list.

"It is unforunte that any Senator would intimate that any officer is being promoted through favoritism—that he had to get the nod from some one," said Senator Scott W. Lucas (D., Ill.). "That didn't happen in this case."

P-TA to Hold Valentine Party

The Charles Barrett School Parent-Teacher Association at Parkfairfax is holding a Valentine Day party this evening at 8 at the school in place of the February business meeting.

Dancing, community singing, a popularity contest, a side show and other features have been arranged by the entertainment committee. Mrs. Herbert Cohen of 3340 Gunston rd., Parkfairfax, committee chairman, said that refreshments will be served. There is no charge for admission.

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

2 Lame Duck Democrats Given Federal Jobs

DAIRY NOTES: Two lame-duck Democratic congressmen — Nat Patton of Texas, and Wilburn Cartwright of Oklahoma—have been appointed to jobs in the Veterans Administration. They'll be in charge of veterans' offices in their home States. . . . The Civil Service Commission employe who leaves early Saturday afternoon is docked 5 hours leave, the minimum allowed. The commission ordered the restriction to discourage employes from taking Saturday afternoon off or any part of it. . . . Don Burrows, formerly of OPA, is in charge of personnel and is the executive assistant to the chairman at the new Surplus War Property Board. The agency has offices in the New Municipal Building. Applications for jobs are sent to all agencies handling surplus goods by Civil Service.

KLUTTZ

SUGGESTION: That the Government issue service ribbons to employes here who have served during the Battle of Washington and that the ribbons be made from red tape . . . Now the girls from the pool are becoming temperamental, reports a Government official. The official's secretary was absent a day last week and a girl from the stenographic pool was called in to replace her. The new girl looked over the office and told the official: "I can't work here. You have an Underwood typewriter. I must have a Royal." Perhaps that's the reason she's in the pool . . . And a War Production Board girl asked to be transferred to another office because the view from her window was depressing. It looked over what she said was a slum area. But if she'd have raised her sights she could have seen the Capitol.

RECREATION CENTER: A spot check is being made among Government girls in Army, Navy, Treasury, Agriculture and other agencies to find out if they need and want a downtown lounge where they could go to read, listen to music, change clothes, and get a bite to eat. The survey is being made at the suggestion of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who met Friday with personnel and recreation people. A preliminary check shows the girls are overwhelmingly in favor of the idea. Meantime, a committee appointed by Mrs. Roosevelt has selected several possible sites for the club. The lounge could be placed in one of the Government buildings or else a new building could be constructed from Lanham Act funds. The point was emphasized at the meeting that the agencies should also tell the employes of existing facilities, such as the USO, Walsh Club, YWCA, and others.

Willard Wirtz has been appointed chairman of the Seventh Regional War Labor Board at Kansas City. He's now finishing up his work as cochairman of WLB's appeals committee. Also at WLB, Bernard Cushman has been appointed assistant general counsel in charge of disputed opinions. . . . Victor I. Bruber is now assistant director and Charles D. Turner is assistant to the director of the division of rates at the Office of Defense Transportation. . . . A training course for budget people will begin Thursday. Eleven agencies will send representatives to the meetings. . . . Columbia Typographical Union is organizing an auxiliary of substitute printers in Government, mimeograph operators and allied workers. . . . State Department has the largest percentage of women of any Federal agency.

RECORDS: The Government is accumulating 'em at the rate of a million cubic feet a year. At that rate the Pentagon Building could be filled up with records in three years. The Navy last year transferred more than 300 employes to other jobs and made a sizeable block of space available by getting rid of old records. The program is estimated to have saved the department $2,000,000. A similar program at War saved nearly a million dollars. General Land Office keeps all records in the current file that are less than a hundred years old. . . . The noncurrent records of the General Accounting Office are more than all the records that have been piled into the Archives Building. When Archives was set up, it was estimated that it would take 600 employes to handle its operation. It had 500 in '42 and today it has 310. The new Census Building at Suitland, Md., will be used eventually by Archives to store semi-current records.

Chairman Ewin L. Davis of the Federal Trade Commission, has told Congress that the high turnover among his employes is due to the fact that "these other boys are outbidding us on salaries," apparently referring to other Government agencies. Andrew Ross, FTC budget officer, said that it takes almost two persons to do the work of one trained employe . . . The Government Girl Sweetheart of Washington will be chosen tomorrow night at Washington Duration Capers to be staged in the Agriculture Auditorium by the Friendly Club. Participants will be: Christine Morrow, Gloria Beth Coiner, Betty Ready, Betty Weethee, Elizabeth Doss, Louise Ricker, Kathleen Silber, Mary Dickerman, Juanita Payne, Pauline Cain, Fern Rice, Rose Sukonic, Carley Cooper, Clara Berry, Nina Papke, and Gloria Myers.

Floor Battle On Home-Rule Bill Expected

Annapolis, Feb. 12 (AP).—A showdown floor fight in the Senate on the home rule issue apparently lay ahead of Maryland legislators tonight as they returned for the sixth full week of the 1945 General Assembly.

One of the trio of home rule bills, that which would extend numerous specified legislative powers now held by the General Assembly to officials of incorporated towns and cities, is to be reported out tonight or tomorrow by the Senate judicial proceedings committee.

The committee, headed by Senator Joseph R. Byrnes (D., Baltimore Fifth), completed work on the measure last week and was ready to send a favorable report to the Senate. It was held up over the weekend, however, to allow the attorney general's office to examine a number of amendments, mostly minor.

A Trial Horse

Byrnes dubbed it a "trial horse," and intimated that its fate in the Senate would determine to a large extent what the committee would do on the other two measures before it.

These would extend expanded powers to county commissioners and remove these same prerogatives from the General Assembly by constitutional amendment.

Bringing down the municipal "home rule" measure first was seen by Senate observers to be a "Guinea pig" maneuver on the part of Byrnes, a strong home-rule backer, since this bill is likely to be least controversial of the three.

Favorable action by the Senate, these observers continued, would enhance the chances of the other two.

Repealer Fight Due

Also expected to cause something of a fuore in the Senate this week was the "Jim Crow" repealer, which would eliminate a 41-year-old Maryland law requiring segregation of Negroes on public conveyances.

A favorable committee report was adopted last week and the repealer is due to come up for final passage. The adoption of the report was unanimous, but the picture was expected to be altered when the vote on final passage is taken.

Several senators have said they could not vote for the measure under any circumstances, but they are expected to lose their fight in view of the administaration's backing.

The repealer then would move on to the House of Delegates.

Another high spot was expected to be the hearing before the Senate judicial proceedings committee Wednesday on the "women's jury" bill, a measure which would allow women to serve on Maryland juries for the first time.

It passed the House without trouble, but the same course was not expected in the Senate. At the 1943 session, a similar bill passed the House easily only to be killed in the Senate by a single vote.

Martinsburg Girls Sing at Service Clubs

THE MELODEARS—Their harmonizing on songs and ballads has brought popularity to "The Melodears," young woman's quintet, among the service clubs in the Martinsburg, W. Va., area. Amateurs, their work is done A Capella. Left to right: Rae West, Eleanor Legg, Vera Nesser, Vera Hammersla and Leota Funkhouser. Their director is Sergt. Ned Ireland, formerly a show producer, stationed at the Army's Newton D. Baker General Hospital

New Frederick Jail Is Needed, Says Sheriff

Frederick, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Sheriff Horace M. Alexander of Frederick County was in agreement today with prison inspectors' reports that the present county jail is "a filthy, dirty place" and said he favored construction of a new prison.

Sheriff Alexander said that the deplorable condition of the entire jail property was such that minor repairs could do nothing to enhance the beauty or improve the efficiency of the institution.

He asserted that the jail was too large for desired efficiency and could prove a serious fire trap. He admitted, as an inspector's report stated, that the women's quarters were isolated and very inadequate, saying they were used only when there was no alternative.

In commenting on a report made by Edgar M. Gerlach, Federal prison inspector, and Richard W. Wickes, former Federal prison inspector and present Baltimore County Circuit Court probation officer, Alexander said:

"I am not proud of the report made by Mr. Gerlach, but at the same time, of 23 county jails in the State of Maryland, Frederick has the third oldest jail, with no record available of any remodeling having been done since the day it was built in 1875."

Jury to Probe Jail In Hagerstown Area

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Circuit Judge Joseph D. Mish of Hagerstown, charged the newly convened grand jury today to inquire into conditions at Washington County Jail, given publicity in a recent report by a Federal inspector.

"The report said "conditions of the jail and the yard gave evidence that there is no internal supervision. There were at least five washbasins, one shower, two toilets out of commission . . . but there was nothing to indicate the sheriff or turnkey knew about them."

Judge Mish declared, however, that he believed the Federal inspector was seeking to enforce a higher standard of jails than necessary, and that in the court's opinion the local institution was not as bad as the inspector's report depicted it.

"Nevertheless, I especially charge you to inquire thoroughly into the matter," Judge Mish told the jury, whose foreman is J. Earl Kohler, a Hagerstown jeweler.

Students Protest Censorship, W & M Board to Act Today

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—The faculty of the College of William and Mary will meet at 4 p. m. tomorrow to consider a board of visitors directive for "such corrective and disciplinary action as may be necessary," and a student protest against censorship of the Flat Hat, student weekly—results of an editorial by the 22-year-old editor, Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, on race relations in the future.

Miss Kaemmerle, who wrote that the time would come when Negroes should attend the college, "join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates and marry among us," did not attend a student meeting today at which the protest against censorship of the weekly was made. She told an interviewer she would "rather forget" about the editorial but that she was still sticking to her views.

Prefer Suspension

The student mass meeting was held today after members of the staff of the Flat Hat said they had been offered two alternatives by President John E. Pomfret—a paper with faculty or administrative censorship, or suspension of publication. The editors chose the latter.

Speaker after speaker asserted at today's mass meeting that the questions before the meeting was not approval of the editorial—many frankly did not agree with its expressions—but was a question of whether students wanted a censored publication. By a rising vote they adopted a resolution offered by Harvey Chappel of Clarksville, Va., protesting "infringement of the doctrine" of freedom of the press as "laid down by our honored alumnus, Thomas Jefferson," and calling for adoption of a policy which "will insure free and uncensored student publications."

The campus was placarded before today's meeting with signs reading "freedom of the press or no press. Near the dining hall someone had hanged a figure, labeled "board of visitors" which had a head made from newspapers.

Editor Explains Stand

Miss Kaemmerle said in her interview tdoay that the words "education" and "future" were the keynotes in her editorial. She said she believed in the views she expressed 'but for the future, the far distant future."

"The racial issue is all over. It is now a question of freedom of the press. The students don't agree with me, but they feel that I should have the right to say what I think," Miss Kaemmerle, who comes from Jackson, Mich., told her interviewer.

JJ. Gordon Bohannan, of Petersburg, rector of the board of visitors, was quoted as saying: "I have no hesitancy in saying that I do not think this girl should be continued as editor of the paper or as a member of the editorial staff."

William S. Anderson, who is a junior editor from Marion, S. C., said Dr. Pomfret held a meeting with six junior editors Sunday after the board's action on Saturday. The editors, when offered the alternatives of administrative censorship or suspension of publication, unanimously protested censorship and said they preferred no paper, he said.

Miss Kaemmerl ewas quoted by the Richmond News-Leader in a telephone interview as saying that suspension of the Flat Hot came about after a conference of the staff with Dr. Pomfret last night. She was quoted as saying that Dr. Pomfret stated, if she resigned as editor the publication could continue under administrative supervision. Otherwise she said they were told they could vote on whether they wished to continue her as editor—but if this was their decision the publication would be suspended.

"Rather than submit to censorship of every word that goes in the paper, the managing editor, the business manager, the circulation manager and four junior editors voted unanimously fo rthe latter alternative," Miss Kaemmerle said. "This meant giving up salaries for the first three, and it meant giving up their chance for promotion for the junior editors. They felt they would rather have no paper at all than have a paper that was censored.

Turnout Light At Winchester Dam Hearing

Winchester, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Only a few persons turned out today to learn from the War Department's Oofice of Engineers Representative, Kenneth Coltrain, how the proposed dams on the Potomac watershed in this area will affect individual property interests.

Coltrain said he would be on hand all week with maps showing location of the dams and properties affected.

He also announced that the Government engineers' maps will be on exhibition at Harrisonburg next week where two representatvies from the War Department Engineers Office will be present to explain and show them to persons interested. These maps will be those dealing with the dam to be constructed at Brocks Gap, of primary interest in the Harrisonburg section.

Of practical interest in northern Virginia is the proposed construction of a dam 193 feet high across the Shenandoah River just north of the Clarke County line in Jefferson County, W. Va., which it is claimed would create a lake 54 miles long and as wide in some places as 4 miles, as far south as Front Royal in Warren County.

The other dam would be built in the Brocks Gap section of Rockingham County, where, as in Clarke and the Winchester area, valuable farm lands would be flooded.

Mrs. George P. Greenhalgh, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, whose family owns a large colonial estate in Clarke County, inspected the maps in Winchester today. Mrs. Greenhalgh said that practically all of her family's property would be flooded, including a mansion along a sloping hillside overlooking the river.

In a statement issued last week Senator Byrd pointed out that thousands of valuable farm lands and at least three villages would be inundated by lakes created through the dams.

State GOP Heads Map Strategy on Va. Convention

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Sentiment in favor of a fight to elect delegates desiring an unlimited constitutional convention rather than opposition to the calling of the convention itself was expressed today in discussions at a conference of State Republican leaders.

S. H. Sutherland of Clintwood offered a resolution stating that "we are in favor of a constitutional convention to enfranchise all worthy citizens . . . and we favor electing for said convention only such delegates as will demand this right for all, as well as any changes in our organic law as to them may seem proper."

Support of this position was expressed by Jacob A. Garber of Harrisonburg, Lester Parsons of Norfolk and State Senator Lloyd Landreth of Galax.

Col. Henry W., Anderson of Richmond, Republican leader, asserted today that the proposal to call a constitutional convention limited by legislative act "strikes at the foundation of what remains of popular government in this State."

Colonel Anderson, who said that previous engagements prevented him from attending, presented his views in the form of a letter addressed to Curtis M. Dozier, Republican national committeeman.

Youth Who Stole Bus to Visit Girl Gets 12 Months

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12. (AP).—James Timothy Sellers, 21-year-old dicharged soldier from Baltimore, today pleaded guilty in Federal District Court to driving a stolen Greyhound bus from Baltimore to near Richmond, and was sentenced to one year and a day imprisonment by Judge Robert N. Pollard.

Sellers testified that he enlisted in the Army when he was 17 years old and received an honorable discharge. He admitted taking the bus from the Baltimore Greyhound station and driving it to a plant near Fredericksburg, where he stopped to see a girl.

From there, he testified, he drove the bus about 12 miles north of Richmond, where it went out of order and he abandoned it.

An FBI agent testified that about $700 damage was caused to the motor and the bus was out of service for 32 days.

Mark Leroy Richie, 19, of Bethesda, Md., charged with violating the Selective Service Act, entered a plea of not guilty and is to be tried February 21. He allegedly refused to "submit" to induction by refusing to take the Navy oath at the armed service forces induction center here.

City Investigates Bridge Wreckage For Blast Cause

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—The City Council today ordered the removal of the tons of shattered concrete from the Valley Street bridge here, to permit a complete investigation of the cause of the explosion which wrecked the structure late Saturday afternoon.

Meanwhile, the two boys injured in the explosion, Robert Milburn, 14, and Eugene James, 14, remained in Allegany Hospital, where their condition was reported by attaches as "fair" this afternoon.

The city will join in the investigation with Gerald E. Wilson, assistant superintendent of distribution for the Pittsburgh division of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, brought here by the Cumberland and Alleganian Gas Company as its representative.

Doe Visits Beauty Salon, Knocks Over Furniture

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 12. (AP).—It may have been a rendevous for the deer at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks here, but the meeting also caused trouble for the doe and a beauty salon en route.

The doe, stopping at La Verne's Beauty Shop, knocked over furniture in the building, then raced up several streets to meet the buck and the two returned to their native habitat on Shriver's hill.

Army's First Plastic Modeling School Opens at Aberdeen

Aberdeen, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—The first school for student therapists from Army hospitals, designed to train the instructors in plastic modeling, who in turn will teach convalescent soldiers, has been opened at the Aberdeen proving ground.

The proving ground's official publication, the Flaming Bomb, said the student instructors would be given a three-week training course in plastic modeling as part of an occupational therapy program ordered for convalescent soldiers by the Surgeon General's department.

Both soldiers and Wacs are taking the course at the proving ground school, covering construction of such tiems as cigarette boxes, picture frames, notebook covers and other household articles, as well as the possibilities of designing and engineering training aids.

Lieut. E. D. Roberts, officer in charge of the shop, said that "the plastic work will not only play an important part in helping wounded men regain the use of limbs through muscular movement, plus giving them a possible future trade but by helping themselves they may in time be able to help the Army in designing various training aids."

Among the already workable aids developed by the shop are plastic models of .50-caliber machine guns, motor cooling systems, lens and prism setups and plastic carburetors.

H. N. Peavy, Texas industrial designer, is supervising the training work for instructors.

27 Maryland Men Reported Lost in Action

Twenty-seven Marylanders, including 14 Baltimoreans, have been killed in the European and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced yesterday. The next of kin already have been notified and advised of any changes in the status of the soldier. Those listed as killed included:

European area—Pfc. George E. Adams, husband of Mrs. Bertha V. Adams, Chestertown; Pvt. Ralph W. Brown, son of Mrs. Verna M. Brown, 208 Spring st., Chevy Chase; Pfc. Thomas C. Ernst, son of Mrs. Mary Ernst, Pasadena; Staff Sergt. George M. Gosnell, brother of Miss Helen Gosnell, 708 Springs st., Silver Spring; Pvt. Samuel J. Matani, son of Mrs. Alfred Matani, Parkville; Pvt. Othe T. Powell, husband of Mrs. Elsie J. Powell, Salisbury; Pvt. Charles A. Rhodes, jr., son of Mrs. Mary Rhodes, Thurmont; Staff Sergt. Irvin S. Schaeffer, son of Mrs. Sadie M. Schaeffer, Westminster; Sergt. Edmund K. Secord, friend of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Matson, 4713 De Russey Pky., Chevy Chase; Pvt. Marvin W. Washburn, son of Mrs. Maybell Duncan, Princess Anne; Sergt. Ralph Weiss, son of Mrs. Peggy A. Weiss, Route 4, Elkton; Pvt. Theodore Wolfe, son of Mrs. Annie Bell Wolfe, Williamsport.

Southwest Pacific—Pfc. Reed A. McRoberts, husband of Mrs. Barbara A. McRoberts, 9306 Caroline ave., Silver Spring.

The rest were from Baltimore.

Md. Wounded Listed

Thirty-five more soldiers from Maryland have been wounded in the European theater of operations, the War Department announced. They are:

Staff Sergt. Richard S. Atkinson, son of Mrs. Clementine B. Atkinson, Snow Hill; Pfc. Charles D. Baumgardner, husband of Mrs. Ruth M. Baumgardner, Frederick; Sergt. Walter E. Beck, son of Mrs. Elva M. McFatridge, Sparks; Pfc. John L. Blakeslee, husband of Mrs. Mary J. Blakeslee, Greenbelt; Staff Sergt. Walter M. Boone, son of Mrs. Sarah L. Boone, Ellicot City; Pfc. Charles H. Calp, son of Mrs. Annie J. Calp, Freeland; Pvt. Quigley H. Fouts, husand of Mrs. A. M. Fouts, Westernport.

Also Master Sergt. Marion M. Hofmeister, husband of Mrs. Mary C. Hofmeister, Towson; Tech. Sergt. 5th Grade Dow I. Miller, son of Mrs. Olive S. Miller, Magnolia; Pvt. Orville F. Niblett, husband of Mrs. Annie Niblett, Pocomoke City; Pvt. Robert F. Nicholson, husband of Mrs. M. Nicholson, Brentwood; Sergt. Carl Parker, son of Mrs. Edn. I. Parker, Luke; Pvt. Harry L. Poole, son of Mrs. Mabel R. Pole, Dickerson; Pvt. William C. Powers, son of Mrs. Laura B. Powers, Dickerson; Pfc. Leonard S. Rasinski, brother of Edward Rasinski, Brooklyn; Staff Sergt. Harry W. Reechel, husband of Mrs. Clarice Mae Reechel, Arnold; Pvt. Edward E. Rideraour, son of Mrs. Winona M. Ridenour, Hagerstown; Pvt. Willard C. Rudy, husband of Mrs. Virginia Rudy, Frederick.

Also Pfc. Arthur F. Sharpe, husband of Mrs. Evelyn C. Sharpe, Arnold; Pfc. Royland R. Whitcomb, son of Mrs. Josephine Whitcomb, Nelson Mills; Pvt. Dee W. Wilder, son of James Wilder, Ellicott City; Pfc. Jackson W. Wisner, jr., son of Mrs. Sadie M. Wisner, Rockville; Richard C. Hotchkiss, husband of Mrs. Helena M. Hotchkiss, Mount. Savage.

The rest were from Baltimore.

38 Virginians Killed

The War Department listed today 38 men with Virgina kin among 1908 United States soldiers killed in action. They were:

European area—Albert M. Bair, wife, Mrs. Charlotte B. Bair, California Hall, Arlington; Wilbert L. Barnett, mother, Mrs. Myrtle Barnett of Brandy; Frank E. Bowles, mother, Mrs. Eliza E. Bowles, Callaway; Thomas N. Bowman, mother, Mrs. Lottie T. Bowman, Harrisonburg; Robert D. Brewer, wife, Mrs. Fay E. Brewer, Bluefield; Russell S. Carey, mother, Mrs. Mable R. Carey, Avon; George C. Clarke, father, George W. Clarke, Lawrenceville; Thomas J. Collins, mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Annie Collins, Collinsville; Stewart W. Creasy, sister, Mrs. Hilda Creasy, Charlottesville; Nathan M. Farrow, mother, Mrs. Gladys B. Farrow, New Market.

Also Lloyd M. Finley, wife, Mrs. Ruby P. Finley, Pearisburg; Roy C. Harvey, father, Willard H. Harvey, Jarrett; Luther A. Hasenfluck, jr., wife, Mrs. Frances Morris Hasenfluck, Richmond; James H. Honeybell, mother, Mrs. Gladys Honeybell Godkin, care of Mrs. W. T. Gaines, Norfolk; Calvert Johnson, wife, Mrs. Calvert Johnson, Lynchburg; Robert W. Kress, wife, Mrs. Robert W. Kress, Wytheville; Raymond J. Langston, daughter, Mrs. Nan P. Langston, Newport News; William E. McCarthy, jr., wife, Mrs. Alice E. McCarthy, Lynchburg; Conrad M. McDonaldson, brother Everett B. McDonaldson, Port Republic; Clifford M. Michael, mother, Mrs. Oay Michael, Portsmouth; Arlin Miller, father, Charles Miller, White Top; Albert A. Moore, father, Harper Calvin Moore, Clarksville.

Also John B. Myers, mother, Mrs. L. F. Myers, Alexandria; Roy O. Noel, mother, Mrs. Elsie J. Noel, Duffield; John G. Osborne, wife, Mrs. Eudora S. Osborne, Marion; Granville W. Powell, mother, Mrs. Lessie L. Sampson, Standardsville; William S. Rudd, mother, Mrs. Alma Blandford Rudd, Bagleys Mill. William C. Sawyer, wife, Mrs. Gladys J. Sawyer, Norfolk; Willie S. Tolliver, mother, Mrs. Mary McCracken, Abingdon; George C. Trenary, mother, Mrs. Ethel M. Trenary, Winchester; Harry Williams, wife, Mrs. Juanita Williams, Jonesville, and George W. Wilson, jr., father, George W. Wilson, Danville.

Pacific Area—George G. Coleman, jr., mother, Mrs. Helena Coleman, Norfolk; Robert W. Brown, mother, Mrs. Edna L. Brown, Cross Junction; Harvey W. Hartley, mother, Mrs. Velma Hartley, Moundsville; Leroy Hensley, mother, Mrs. Ida Hensley, Jonesville; Elbert W. Presley, mother, Mrs. Minnie B. Presley, Council, and Clem Reed, mother, Mrs. Ada B. Reed, Danville.

Pvt. 'Red' Skelton To Be Married

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Pvt. Richard (Red) Skelton, radio comedian and motion picture actor, says he's to be married soon, if he isn't shipped overseas right away.

He disclosed he was engaged to Miss Georgia Davis of Malispell, Mont., and added: "The only thing that bothers me is that I might ship over before I have time to get married."

The red-haired comedian is on a camp tour—he has done 216 shows in the last six weeks—but for the last 10 days has been at an Army hospital here for treatment of a throat ailment.

Md. Stadium to Bear Name of Major Norris

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—An athletic field to bear the name of Maj. Benjamin White Norris, hero of an air attack on a Japanese battleship during the battle of Midway, will be constructed by St. James School.

Major Norris, a graduate of St. James in 1922, was credited with crippling a Japanese battleship in the battle of Midway. He was killed in action during a night attack on other vessels after returning from the battleship action.

Md. Motorists to Get Tag Forms This Week

Baltimore, Feb. 12 (AP).—Maryland motor vehicle owners will receive their application forms for 1945-46 automobile corner tags toward the end of this week, W. Lee Elgin, commissioner of motor vehicles, said today.

All cars must display the new tags after March 31, the commissioner declared.

Honor Scholars At Mary Baldwin

THESE girls, all from Virginia, registered an all-A scholastic record at Mary Baldwin College in Staunton. Reading down, they are Ann Carter Whitehead, Lovingston; Cecile Mears, Eastville, and Ellen McDonald, Belona

Dr. B. R. Gary Dead at 76 in Newport News

Newport News, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Dr. Benjamin Roscoe Gary, 76, practicing physician here for more than half a century, died in a local hospital yesterday afternoon after an illness of three months.

Dr. Gary was born and reared in King William County. He attended the University of Maryland, where he was graduated from medical school. After spending a year as interne in the University Hospital he came to Newport News June 23, 1891, and at 23 years of age began his long service of 53 years as physician to this community.

Formerly president and general manager of the Riverside Hospital, he has been a member of the Riverside medical staff since the hospital's foundation.

Surviving are the wife, the former Miss Willie Alberta Barham; one son, Comdr. Barham R. Cary of Washington, and three daughters, Mrs. John Markey of Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Jesse A. Jackson of Pensacola, Fla., and Mrs. Jack Orlin of Dayton, Ohio.

George T. Brown

Brownsville, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—George Thomas Brown, 75, who died yesterday after serving for more than 50 years as postmaster of this Washington County town, was buried today. Brown's service as postmaster rounded out the length of such work in his family to more than 100 years. He was the grandson of the founder of Brownsville, who was the town's first postmaster, and the son of the town's second postmaster. After retiring in 1939, Brown operated a general store. He is survived by his wife, three sisters and two brothers.

Greyson W. Shull

Charles Town, W. Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Greyson W. Shull, Charles Town letter carrier who was fatally burned after his automobile caught fire Saturday night, will be buried tomorrow. Shull had been employed by the Charles Town post office for the last 15 years. Surviving are his widow, one daughter, three sisters and his mother.

Eugene L. Graves

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Eugene L. Graves, 65, president of a printing firm, and secretary of the Norfolk Rotary Club and prominent in the civic life of the community, died yesterday at his Chesapeake Beach camp near Norfolk. He was alone when stricken and the body was found by a neighbor with whom he had made an appointment to ride into Norfolk.

County Red Cross Aides Honored

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 12 (Spl.).—Edgar C. Trout's 25 years as treasurer of the Berkeley County Chapter of the American Red Cross here was publicly acknowledged at the annual meeting of the society today when a resolution of appreciation was adopted and a service pin conferred on him by Miss Hermine Schwartz, a Red Cross nurse recently returned from two years of service in the English and European theaters of war, speaking for the chapter.

At the same time she bestowed a pin on Mrs. Russell Bergen, chairman of the chapter. Miss Schwartz accompanied the bestowal of each in the Continental fashion, with a kiss on the cheek.

She was the principal speaker at the annual meeting which was held in Christ Reformed Church.

Residents to Protest Rail Service Cut

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Residents along the line of the Western Maryland Railway from Cumberland to Elkins, W. Va., circulated petitions today to protest the discontinuance of two passenger trains March 1, by order of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The ODT ruling provides that passenger trains not carrying 35 per cent of their passenger load are to be eliminated. There are two other trains running between these points daily.

2 Women Die, 6 Hurt in Fire At Md. Hotel

Salisbury, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Flames which sped rapidly through the 16-room Majestic Hotel on Salisbury's East Main st. caused the deaths of two women and injuries to six other persons today.

Firemen said the blaze started in a bedroom and swept down the single corridor of the residence hotel, whose rooms were all located on the second story.

The Peninsula General Hospital listed the dead as Miss Emily Goffin of Snow Hill, and Mrs. Josie Foskey, sister of Ernest Nock, operator of the hotel, who already was in the hospital recovering from an operation.

Included among the injured, all but one of whom suffered from burns and from inahalation of smoke, were Nock's wife Mrs. A. T. Altwogt of Baltimore, Miss Nellie Groto, Mrs. Annabelle Reno and her son Harold, and William Rau.

Rau received a spinal injury after he knotted bedsheets together and slid from the bedroom window, dropping the last several feet to the ground.

Firemen said two sailors helped rescued two girls from the roof of the burning building, using a ladder from a fire truck.

Two stores located on the ground floor beneath the hotel reported some damage from smooke and water.

State Leases Vast Area for Oil Exploration

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10 (AP).—The State Board of Public Works was committed today to the leasing of 82,310 acres of State-owned land in Worcester County to the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, with the proviso that a 5000-foot well be drilled within 18 months.

Announcement of the agreement covering oil exploration on the State's Eastern Shore property was made by Governor O'Conor, who said the State would receive $20,577.50 immediately and annual payments of the same amount while drilling operations were not in progress.

In addition, the Governor explained, a royalty of one-eighth of all oil and gas produced and saved will be paid to the State treasury.

The board's decision to approve Standard Oil's application was made upon the recommendation of Dr. Joseph T. Singewald, jr., director of the Maryland department of geology, mines and water resources, the Governor said.

Dr. Singewald said that in view of the fact that other major companies were leasing private lands in the area, it was likely that without the agreement with Standard Oil it would be a considerable time before State lands were properly explored.

The Ohio Oil Co., first to begin exploration and drilling on the Eastern Shore, already has abandoned one well drilled in Wicomico County. However, officials indicated that the search of petroleum would be continued.

Hagerstown Mayor's Sister to Sponsor Ship

Baltimore, Feb. 12 (AP).—Miss M. Josephine Sweeney, sister of the mayor of Hagerstown, Md., Richard M. Sweeney, will christen the SS. Hagerstown Victohy tomorrow at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards.

The fourth ship of its type to be launched at the yards this month, the Hagerstown Victory will be christened at 3:45 p. m.

Keel for the Hagerstown vessel was laid December 19. The ship will be operated by the Calmar Steamship Co.

Registered Lobbyists Fewer at Annapolis

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Maybe it's evidence of greener pastures elsewhere—say Washington—or just another sign of the manpower shortage, but the fact is there are just half as many lobbyists at the current General Assembly as in 1943.

Records in the Secretary of State's office, where the "counsels" and "agents" are required to register, show that just 21 organizations are represented at the current session, compared to 42 in 1943.

Cumberland Prepares For Possible Flood

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Plans to meet a possible flood emergency have been made by the Cumberland Chapter of the American Red Cross. The possibility of a sudden thaw, causing streams to overflow their banks, resulting in a flood, was given as the principal reason for the emergency plans.

FOR CONSTIPATION TAKE Espotabs
Relief At Last For Your Cough
Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.
CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

BARNABY
By Crockett Johnson
That company you were going to win the pony from and get to be president of . . . They're all out of soap! And ponies—
Cushlamochree.
. . . I must get control of SOME company. SOMEHOW. So I can sponsor my own radio show . . .
. . . If only I had a million dollars! . . .
A million dollars . . . But it's no use standing here day-dreaming like this, is it, Barnaby? I'm not facing the problem realistically.
I guess not, Mr. O'Malley.
You're quite right, m'boy. . . . I'll set about raising that million at once! . . .
CROCKETT JOHNSON

Nazi Attacks Set Yanks Back Near Massa

Rome, Feb. 12 (AP).—Sharp German counterattacks and the concentrated blasting fo enemy artillery have driven American Fifth Army troops back from positions threatening Massa near the west coast of Italy, Allied headquarters announced today.

Both the scale and the purpose of last week's thrust in that sector by Negro doughboys of the Ninety-second Division continued to be obscure. The attacking troops, who pushed within 2½ miles of Massa before meeting Nazi counterattacks, now are dug in about a half-mile south of Strettoia, a village 3 miles southeast of Massa.

Due south of Massa other Negro troops repelled several Nazi counterattacks about a mile north of a little stream, Fiume la Foce, and then withdrew to its south bank under heavy enemy fire.

Patrols and raiding parties in the mountains south of Bologna were hampered by intermittent rain and snow, while rain and sleet also fell in the Eighth Army sector along the east side of the Seni River in the Po Valley.

The Nazis continued their destruction of the high retaining banks of the Senio, which normally contain spring flood waters. This will create a wide water barrier when melting mountain snows send the flood stage, probably next month.

Hillman Asks World Union Including AFL

London, Feb. 12 (AP).—Sidney Hillman, declaring that peace settlements are being made which demand labor's participation, proposed today the immediate establishment of a new world labor organiaztion in which the American Federation of Labor, as well as the CIO would be represented.

The chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee said members of the existing International Federation of Trade Unions were unable to agree among themselves and charged the AFL, an IFTU affiliate, with "nursing narrow factional feuds, petty jealousies and anti-Soviet bias."

Proposes New Organization

He spoke at a session of the World Trade Union Congress in which unions from 40 countries are represented. The AFL, which has contended that the WTUC is dominated by Moscow, is not participating.

Proposing that the WTUC should create the new world labor organization, Hillman said the current conference should designate a committee to implement its decisions and declarations, call a constitutional convention and prepare and circulate drafts of a constitution among organizations invited to attend the constitutional convention.

"I am certain," he said, "that the new international organization of labor will reserve a place in its councils for the American Federation of Labor."

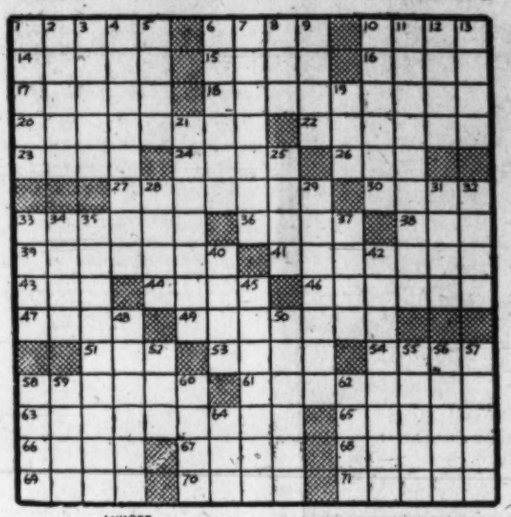
Hits at Conferences

Hillman said that because labor lacked a "powerful international organ" it was not represented at Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods or at the international food and aviation conferences.

A committee, representing some 16 larger nations and labor organizations, was named to draft resolutions on peace proposals to be submitted to the WTUC. J. B. Carey of the CIO was one of the members.

James E. McGuire of Ottawa suggested another international labor conference be held within six months to help prepare peace terms, have labor representatives at the peace conference and see that labor was represented in administrative bodies charged with carrying out the peace.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Daughter of David
6 At handle
10 Italian town famed for its bell
14 Sheepike
15 Subtle emanation
16 Triad
17 Ship of Columbus
18 Aloofness
20 Occurrence
22 Lives
23 Resemble
24 Separate
26 Sooner than
27 An expert's judgment
30 Sound on the rebound
33 Nourishing drink
36 Land not feudal
38 Lincoln's son
39 Devotions
41 Blue, white, precious
43 War fuel
44 Beer ingredient
46 Razor blades
47 Sudden pang
49 Radio pioneer
51 No vote
53 Astringent plant
54 Check
58 Scouting party
61 Dry
63 Manners
65 External
66 An abrupt flexure
67 Base
68 Large intelligent ape
69 Dirk
70 Last bugle call
71 Grammatical time

DOWN

1 Sun helmets
2 Pertaining to birds
3 Walk foppishly
4 Element used as a hardening alloy
5 Interpret
6 Chinese island below Hongkong
7 German annex
8 From
9 Legend
10 Clothe
11 Divider in three parts
12 Run amuck
13 Electrified particles
19 Chopper
21 Witty phrase
25 Divulged
28 Lyric
29 Noxious
31 Applause
32 Remnants
33 Epic poetry
34 Ability to take it
35 Meat or poultry served with aspic
37 Aurora
40 Dross
42 Wet
45 Highest branches
48 Three-masted sailor: var
50 Gem facets
52 Second person
55 Giant
56 Smooths
57 Blend
58 Hammers away
59 Solar disk
60 Abandoned
62 Rail
64 Samoan warrior

Allies Prepare To Repatriate Reich 'Slaves'

London, Feb. 12 (AP).—The first of 2000 specialized workers—their number may rise to 10,000—are being concentrated on Germany's borders ready to handle the greatest repatriation problem in history, UNRRA officials said today.

The problem is that of returning home some 12,000,000 European nationals taken into Germany.

Allied military authorities, anticipating early occupation of some German areas or even a sudden Nazi collapse, deputized the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to carry out the repatriation, it was explained.

The first contingents of 2000 workers now are in France on "stand-by" orders, and 8000 more eventually may be needed, one UNRRA official said.

So great is the task, he added, that one train every hour would be needed to move all the displaced persons within 18 months.

That is impossible, and it may require two to three years to complete the repatriation.

Assembly areas will be established at certain points in occupied Germany, and displaced persons will be brought to them for identification and questioning.

"This is going to be one of the biggest problems of the whole repatriation program," the UNRRA official continued. "Undoubtedly many Germans will try to escape the country as foreigners, using identification papers stolen or taken from the bodies of dead Allied nationals."

If the displaced millions started rushing home as soon as Germany is occupied, he added, "There likely would be chaos and disorder. They would be without food, and there soon might be organized bandit gangs roaming the countryside."

Doctors and nurses at assembly points will examine all persons to prevent spread of diseases.

Feeding and clothing the repatriates will be a military responsibility, but the UNRRA will have to look out for their welfare and make arrangements to move them out of Germany.

Swiss May Be Requested To Stop German Trade

Zurich, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's personal representative, today presented to Swiss President Edouard von Steinger a message from Mr. Roosevelt, reportedly seeking a pledge that Switzerland would discontinue trade with Germany.

The United States and Great Britain have been seeking for months to persuade Switzerland to halt shipment of goods to Germany and to prohibit further shipments of coal between Italy and Germany over Swiss railroads.

Citizens Cancel Meeting

Cancellation of the Greenbelt Citizens Association February meeting was announced yesterday. The next session will be held March 5 at 8 p. m., at the Municipal Auditorium.

Marine's Dream Nets His Buddy D. C. Bus Ticket

Somewhere in the South Pacific (Delayed).—Marines, who woke at the Navy Annex, Arlington, and live at the Navy Yard, are issued special tickets from the A. B. & W. Transit Company "good for one continuous passage between Washington, D. C., and Pentagon Building, Arlington, Va."

The other night in the South Pacific a Marine who once used these tickets had a dream. The following morning he told a friend:

"I dreamt last night that I was at 12th st. and Pennsylvania ave., ready to catch a bus for Arlington. As you're next in line to return to headquarters, I'll give you this. It was in my hand when I woke up. Might save you a dime."

He handed the other a bus ticket.

O. S. Fike, 67, Dies; Md. Legislator

Frostburg, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Otho S. Fike, 67, of Avilton, Republican member of the House of Delegates from Garrett County, died today at Miner's Hospital where he had been a patient two weeks. He suffered a heart attack three years ago.

Delegate Fike, a native of Asher Glade, was a member of the Garrett County Board of Commissioners from 1908 to 1916, and at the time he was first elected was the youngest man to hold the post. He served in the Maryland Legislature from 1930 to 1934, and again was elected in 1942.

He was a director of the First State Bank, Grantsville. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon.

Died 1

CONWAY, FRANK. Suddenly, at Detroit, Mich., FRANK CONWAY, father of Alvina Conway. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 2 p. m. Interment Prospect Hill Cemetery.

HALL, LEE D. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at his residence, Great Falls st., Falls Church, Va., LEE D. HALL, beloved husband of Bertha C. Hall (nee Eidsness), father of Wilbur Hall, Norfolk, Va.; Norman Hall, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Earl Hall, USAAF, Albany, Ga.; Kenneth Hall, Falls Church, Va., and one daughter, Gladys Hall, Arlington, Va. Remains resting at Ives funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va. Services, Tuesday, February 13, 1 p. m. Interment, Ballston, Va.

HICKS, ERNEST FRANCIS. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at Mount Alto Hospital, ERNEST FRANCIS HICKS of 4111 32d st. nw., beloved husband of Ruth M. Hicks and father of Patricia Ann and Nancy Lou Hicks. Funeral from the above residence on Tuesday, February 13, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Jerome's Church, Hyattsville, Md., where mass will be offered at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

HIZER, THOMAS MAURICE. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at his residence, 2325 1st st. nw., THOMAS MAURICE HIZER, the beloved husband of Mary A. Hizer. Remains resting at the above residence until Thursday, February 15, at 9:30 a. m. Mass at St. Martin's Catholic Church at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Services by Chambers.

HORNBY, FLORENCE E. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, FLORENCE E. HORNBY, beloved mother of Rulon Sheets, and grandmother of Eugenia Wolfrom, Annette Rickman and William Sheets, USN. Remains resting at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw. Services on Tuesday, February 13, at 11 a. m. Interment National Memorial Park.

HUTCHINS, WILL. On Friday, February 9, 1945, after a long illness, WILL HUTCHINS, beloved husband of Lola Evans Hutchins and father of Louis W. Hutchins. Funeral services at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Conn. ave. and Bancroft pl. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 4 p. m. Interment private.

McGEHEE, HINCHIE F. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at his residence, 1407 Irving st. ne., HINCHIE F. McGEHEE, beloved husband of Laura Y. McGehee and father of Mrs. C. E. Willett, Mrs. F. K. Mooney, Elvin M. and Raymond E. McGehee. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 1 p. m. Interment Richmond, Va.

MORGAN, NETTIE. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, NETTIE MORGAN (nee Nettie Jackson), n. m., the beloved wife of Daniel L. Morgan. Services at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 9:30 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

PARKER, RULISON G. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at Walter Reed Hospital, RULISON G. PARKER, member of the American Red Cross serving in Central and South Pacific, beloved husband of Evelyn C. Parker and father of Angel E. Parker. Remains resting at the Zurhorst funeral home, 301 E. Capitol st. Services will be held in the post chapel at Walter Reed Hospital on Tuesday, February 13, at 9 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. (New York Times and Glens Falls, N. Y., papers, please copy.)

PENNIFIELD, THELMA C. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at Glenn Dale, Md., THELMA C. PENNIFIELD, the beloved wife of James R. Pennifield, and mother of James R., jr., Francis M., Jean M. Pennifield, daughter of Sarah and the late Milton Abell. Also survived by two sisters and five brothers. Remains resting at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw. Notice of funeral later.

RULON, JEROME JOSEPH. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at his residence, 4317 S. 35th st., Arlington, Va., JEROME JOSEPH RULON, beloved husband of Virginia Lucille Rulon and father of William and Michael Rulon.

SEWELL, FRANK M. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, FRANK M. SEWELL of 238 8th st. ne., beloved husband of Augusta B. Sewell and father of Milton D. Sewell. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. Funeral services at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 3d and A sts. se., on Tuesday, February 13, at 1 p. m. Interment Louden Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Died 1

SHORTS, JOHN THOMAS. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at his residence, 3216 10th st. ne., JOHN THOMAS SHORTS, beloved son of Mrs. Nancy E. and the late John H. Shorts, brother of Arthur and Edgar Shorts, Mrs. Anna May Groshon, Mrs. Nettie Muiroe, Mrs. Margaret Barnes and Marion Butler, and friend of Mrs. Hayden and Joan. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Wednesday, February 14, at 1 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

SPINKS, WILLIAM BENJAMIN. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at his residence, 2918 29th st. nw., WILLIAM BENJAMIN SPINKS, husband of Mary de Marco Spinks and father of Mrs. Roger T. Wood. Friends may call at Gawler's, 1756 Pa. ave. nw., where services will be held on Tuesday, February 13, at 2 p. m. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

STROSCHEIM, MINNIE I. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, MINNIE I. STROSCHEIM, beloved daughter of the late Minnie Holmes. Services will be held at the Zirkle funeral home, 810 C st. ne., on Tuesday, February 13, at 2 p. m. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

WEVER, MARY CLARK. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, MARY CLARK WEVER of Edson lane, Rockville, Md., aunt of Caro Peck Erikson, Kenneth A. Peck and Frank Wever. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 11:30 a. m. Interment private.

ZYVOLOSKI, JUSTINE MARIE. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at her residence, 5208 24th ave., Hyattsville, Md., JUSTINE MARIE ZYVOLOSKI, beloved wife of Albert J. Zyvoloski, sr., mother of Midshipman Richard C., U. S. Naval Academy; James G., USN; Albert J., jr., USNR; Leonard C., USN, and Antoinette P. Zyvoloski. Remains resting at Chambers Riverdale funeral home until Wednesday, February 14, at 10 a. m.; thereafter at her late residence until Thursday, February 15, at 9:30 a. m. Mass at St. Jerome's Catholic Church at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

Moose Cancel Parley

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—The executive board of the Maryland and Border States Moose Association has announced concellation of the annual meeting scheduled for May 20 in Hagerstown, in conformity with the request that conventions be deferred for the duration.

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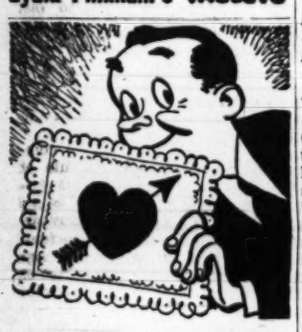

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Pacific Theatre

PEARL HARBOR	Dec. 7, 1941
BATAAN-CORREGIDOR	Apr.-May, 1942
CORAL SEA	May, 1942
MIDWAY	June, 1942
GUADALCANAL	Aug., 1942
TARAWA	Nov., 1943
NEW BRITAIN	Dec., 1943
HOLLANDIA	Apr., 1944
SAIPAN	June, 1944
GUAM	July, 1944
LEYTE	Oct., 1944
LUZON	Jan., 1945
CENSORED	
TOKYO	? ? ?

HISTORY'S TIME TABLE

The miracle of America's "time-table war" in the Pacific will brighten the pages of history for many generations of future, free Americans. They will read of the incredible regularity and precision with which our glorious armed forces . . . all working together in one great offensive . . . conquered time, distance *and* the Japanese.

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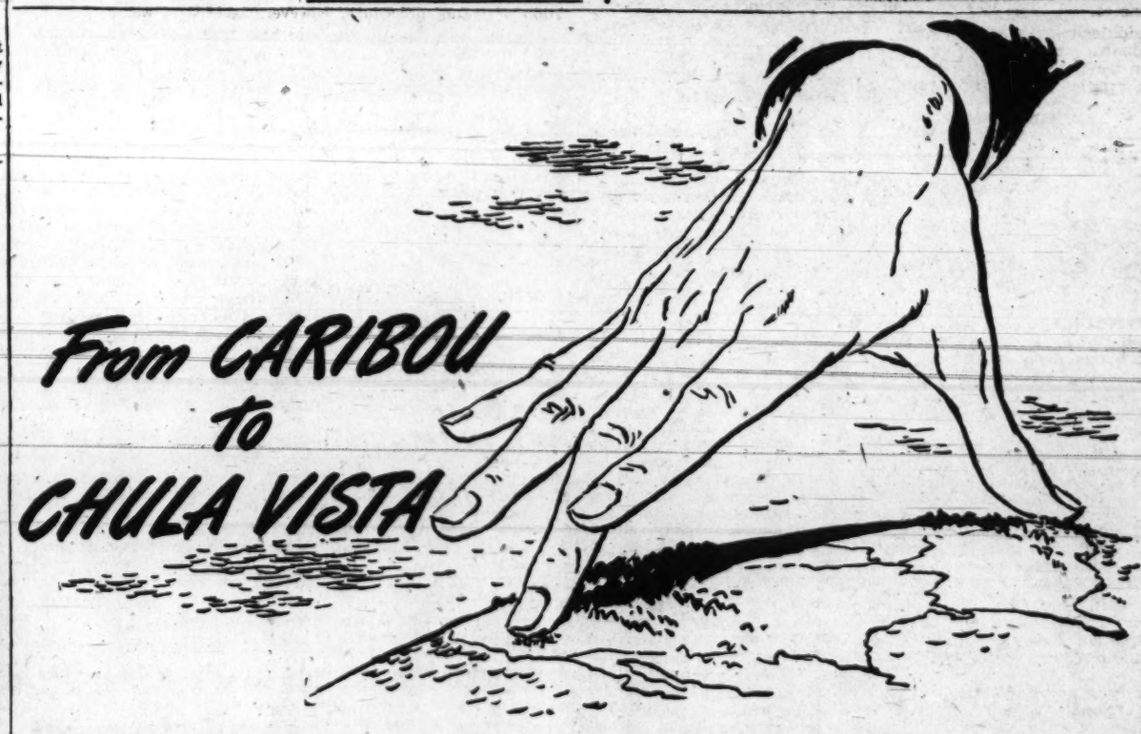

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Round Table at Momentous Parley

A GENERAL VIEW of the conference table the first day of the conference at Yalta, showing Marshal Stalin on left and President Roosevelt on right. Prime Minister Churchill has his back to the camera. With the President are Admiral William Leahy and Gen. George C. Marshall

Signal Corps Photo

Czar's Resort, Yalta Is Now Workers Haven

Yalta, secret rendezvous of the "Big Three," is accustomed to entertaining political leaders. The Black Sea port in southeastern Crimea was the site of the Tsar's winter home and of high government officials before the Russian revolution, says the National Geographic Society.

Outstanding among palatial homes at Yalta is the 100-room Livadia, built by Czar Nicholas more than 50 years ago, at a cost of nearly a million dollars.

Became Workers Haven

After the close of the revolution the Livadia and its spacious neighboring residences, became a vacation spot for ailing and tired Soviet workers.

The Livadia, and other mansions, succumbed to the less lavish life of the proletariat, with only a few rooms reserved to display their former furnishings, except one mansion which remained as a sort of museum of the luxury of the Tsarist regimes.

Prewar Yalta had about 30,000 residents.

A range of white-capped mountains thwarts the cold blasts from the north, thus permitting the warm sun to exert its full effect on lightly clad strollers on the city's strand.

Contends for Soviet Hollywood

Noted for its sunny days, it is an outstanding contestant for a Soviet Hollywood.

The development of modern Yalta has all come about in the past hundred years. The town was founded by the Greeks. Centuries later it was in possession of Genoa and in the fifteenth century passed into the hands of the Turks. It was taken by Catherine the Great in 1793.

Livadia Czar's Favorite

Livadia Palace, where the Big Three met, was the favorite winter home of Czar Nicholas II. It is about 2 miles south of Yalta.

The white-stone palace is more than 150 feet above the sea and commands a striking panorama of mountains and sea to the east and north. Built in Italian renaissance style, it has a square tower at one corner which included a sunroom for the Czarina.

The interior of the palace was finished in a variety of woods and was matched by the furniture.

Wings extend from the rear of the main building to form two courts, one modeled after the Convent Court of St. Mark, in Florence, Italy; the other of Moorish design. Surrounding are acres of gardens, summer houses, fountains and statuary.

Begun about a century ago by Nicholas I, it was completely remodeled in 1911 by Nicholas II. A marble stairs led to the Czar's private rooms. One wing of many rooms was reserved for the entertainment of guests.

Many Notables of Three Powers Assist in Crimea Conference

The names of those participating in the "Big Three" Conference in the Crimea were contained in the following report issued yesterday:

For the past eight days Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain; Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and Marshal J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have met with the foreign secretaries, chiefs of staff and other advisers in the Crimea.

In addition to the three heads of government, the following took part in the conference:

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Edward R. Stettinius, jr., Secretary of State.

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN, Chief of Staff to the President.

Harry L. Hopkins, special assistant to the President.

James F. Byrnes, director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

General of the Army George C. Marshall, USA, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general, Army Service Forces.

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator.

Maj. Gen. L. S. Kuter, USA, staff of commanding General, U. S. Army Air Forces.

W. Averill Harriman, Ambassador to the USSR.

H. Freeman Matthews, director of European Affairs, State Department.

Alger Hiss, deputy director, Office of Special Political Affairs, Department of State.

Charles E. Bohlen, assistant to the Secretary of State, together with political, military and technical advisors.

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

Sir A. Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador at Moscow.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the War Cabinet.

Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord.

General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defense.

Field Marshal Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

Field Marshal Wilson, head of the British Joint Staff Mission at Washington.

Admiral Somerville, Joint Staff Mission at Washington, together with military and diplomatic advisers.

FOR THE SOVIET UNION:

V. M. Molotov, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.

Admiral Kuznetsov, Peoples Commissar for the Navy.

Army General Antonov, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army.

A. Y. Vyshinski, Deputy Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.

I. M. Maiski, Deputy Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.

Marshal of Aviation Khudyakov.

F. T. Gusev, Ambassador in Great Britain.

A. A. Gromyko, Ambassador in U. S. A.

Pacific Spotlighted by Choice Of San Francisco by 'Big 3'

By the Associated Press

Choice of San Francisco as the site for the United Nations security conference April 25 yesterday focused attention on the Pacific as an area of prime importance in international collaboration after the war.

The only explanation for the choice immediately available was that San Francisco was a convenient place for many of the delegates who would be from South America and the distant regions of the Pacific.

One other explanation which cropped up in speculation here was that a conference in that part of the United States farthest from Europe would have a profound political significance in this country.

U. S. Opinion Had Weight

In agreeing on San Francisco, the Big Three had two choices to make. First they had to decide which country would get the conference. The United States made a strong bid. Having numerous facilities to offer and having taken a leading role in setting up the organization, its bid was accepted.

Next, there was a decision as the particular place where the meeting should be and the assumption here is that on this point, American opinion probably predominated. It is known that President Roosevelt and his military advisers are anxious to shift proper attention to the Pacific area as the war in Europe closes, both for immediate military reasons and for long-range strategic purposes.

Pacific Is U. S. Area

It is generally agreed that the Pacific will be the area in which American forces will be most active in helping maintain peace after the war.

On the score of internal political considerations, one argument heard privately is that any such conference should be held away from the east coast which traditionally looks to participation in European affairs.

In the Far West the conference may stand as a weather symbol of international unity and make a greater impression on that portion of the United States for whom the Japanese war is of top importance.

Md. Auto Crash Fatal

Frederick, Md., Feb. 12 (AP)—Harold Garrett Poole, 29, Thurmont, Route 1, died early today of injuries received when the car he was driving struck a telephone pole and a tree.

TEXT

From Page 1

general staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the Germans; wipe out the Nazi Party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions, remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world. It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations.

Repartation by Germany

We have considered the question of the damage caused by Germany to the Allied nations in this war and recognized it as just that Germany be obliged to make compensation for this damage in kind to the greatest extent possible. A commission for the compensation of damage will be established. The commission will be instructed to consider the question of the extent and methods for compensating damage caused by Germany to the Allied countries. The commission will work in Moscow.

United Nations Conference

We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential, both to prevent aggression and to remove the political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples.

The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. On the important question of voting procedure, however, agreement was not there reached. The present conference has been able to resolve this difficulty.

We have agreed that a conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on April 25, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

The government of China and the provisional government of France will be immediately consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the conference jointly with the governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As soon as the consultation with China and France has been completed, the text of the proposals on voting procedure will be made public.

Declaration on Liberated Europe

The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.

The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter—the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live—the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgment conditions require (a) to establish conditions of internal peace; (b) to carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples; (c) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people; and (d) to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections.

The three governments will consult the other United Nations and provisional authorities or other governments in Europe when matters of direct interest to them are under consideration.

When, in the opinion of the three governments, conditions in any European liberated state or any former Axis satellite state in Europe make such action necessary, they will immediately consult together on the measures necessary to discharge the joint responsibilities set forth in this declaration.

By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the declaration by the United Nations, and our determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and general well-being of all mankind.

In issuing this declaration, the three powers express the hope that the Provisional Government of the French Republic may be associated with them in the procedure suggested.

Poland

A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish provisional government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of Western Poland. The provisional government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

M. Molotov, Mr. Harriman and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow with members of the present provisional government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad, with a view to the reorganization of the present government along the above lines. This Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. In these elections all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates.

When a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above, the government of the U. S. S. R., which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present provisional government of Poland, and the government of the United Kingdom and the government of the U. S. A. will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, and will exchange ambassadors by whose reports the respective governments will be kept informed about the situation in Poland.

The three heads of government consider that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon line with digressions from it in some regions of 5 to 8 kilometers in favor of Poland. They recognized that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west. They feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference.

Yugoslavia

We have agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic that the agreement between them should be put into effect immediately, and that a new government should be formed on the basis of that agreement.

We also recommend that as soon as the new government has been formed it should declare that:

(1) The anti-Fascist assembly of National Liberation (Avnoj) should be extended to include members of the last Yugoslav Parliament (Skupschina) who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy, thus forming a body to be known as a temporary Parliament; and,

(2) Legislative acts passed by the anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation will be subject to subsequent ratification by a constituent assembly.

There was also a general review of other Balkan questions.

Meetings of Foreign Secretaries

Throughout the conference, besides the daily meetings of the heads of governments and the Foreign Secretaries, separate meetings of the three Foreign Secretaries, and their advisers have also been held daily.

These meetings have proved of the utmost value and the conference agreed that permanent machinery should be set up for regular consultation between the three Foreign Secretaries. They will, therefore, meet as often as may be necessary, probably about every three or four months. These meetings will be held in rotation in the three capitals, the first meeting being held in London, after the United Nations Conference on World Organization.

Unity for Peace as for War

Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which has made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this war. We believe that this is a sacred obligation which our governments owe to our peoples and to all the peoples of the world.

Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized—a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, "afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Victory in this war and establishment of the proposed international organization will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create in the years to come the essential conditions of such a peace.

Signed: WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
J. STALIN

February 11, 1945.

The text of an agreement reached at the conference concerning prisoners liberated by the Allied forces invading Germany follows:

A comprehensive agreement was reached at the Crimea conference providing detailed arrangements for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians of the Brtish commonwealth, Soviet Union and United States liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany.

Under these arrangements each Ally will provide food, clothing, medical attention and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. In caring for British subjects and American citizens the Soviet government will be assisted by British and American officers. Soviet officers will assist British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such time as they are on the continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom, awaiting transport to take them home.

We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to insure that all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated.

Prince Georges Saloons Face Military Ban

Prince Georges County liquor dealers, 274 strong have been invited to a conference with members of the county liquor board Thursday at 10 a. m. at Upper Marlboro, Md., to discuss closing their establishments at midnight. The present closing hour is 2 a. m.

Military District of Washington officials have threatened to place all liquor establishments in the county "out of bounds" unless the earlier closing hour is effected, board officials said.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for midnight closing hours but this would not take effect until June if it is enacted into law and the Army is demanding immediate effectiveness of the midnight closing.

Agitation Began Earlier

Civic groups in the county have been agitating for an earlier closing hour, pointing out that persons who have been turned out of Washington drinking places at midnight come into the county and are permitted to drink until 2 a. m. or later.

Residents of Colmar Manor and Cottage City are urging enactment of a law permitting a referendum to be held in the two towns on whether liquor should be sold within confines of the towns.

District of Columbia taverns close at 2 a. m. on weekdays but on Saturday must close at midnight. Early Sunday morning police say, is when most of the disorder occurs. County establishments now sell between midnight and 2 a. m. on Monday morning and this also would be halted by the bill.

Grill Operator Acquitted

Max Pincus, operator of the Pincus Grill in Colmar Manor, Md., yesterday was acquitted on charges of permitting sale of liquor on Sunday by Trial Magistrate Henry H. O'Neill in Hyattsville Police Court.

The liquor law requires that proof that the operator had knowledge of the sale, and Pincus was not proved to have been present.

The bartender, Leon Cohen, pleaded guilty to sale on Sunday and was fined $300 by Judge O'Neill.

PARLEY

From Page 1

Nation, Roosevelt tossed away remaining vestiges of isolationism and agreed to participate in the making of political decisions growing out of this war as they arise, instead of urging that they be postponed for the peace conference.

Out of the Corollary meetings of the military leaders of the three nations came a resolve to resume such sessions as the need arises.

"The timing, scope, and coordination of new an deven more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany, from the east, west, north, and south have been fully agreed and planned in detail," the three-power statement declared.

And to the German people went the message:

"Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance."

The joint declaration concluded with a plea for "continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries," and said that victory and the establishment of the proposed world security agency "will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create a lasting peace along the lines of the Atlantic Charter.

President Roosevelt left Washington for the conference shortly after his January 20 inauguration for a fourth term.

Acting White House Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels disclosed that the President arrived at the Mediterranean island of Malta, February 2, where he met Prime Minister Churchill, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, jr.; Harry Hopkins, the President's personal adviser; General of the Armies George C. Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, and others.

Made Night Flight

The President conferred with Marshall and King and later with Churchill during the day, making a night flight by plane to an undisclosed Russian airport on the Crimean coast, where he was greeted by V. M. Molotox, Russian commissar for foreign affairs. The presidential party motored to Livedia, the conference getitng under way the following day.

Although it is hardly conceivable that in their night and day conerences the three leaders failed to discus the Pacifi war, no reference to it can be found in the communique. It was pointed out, however, that any Russian decision to join in the war against Japan would be announced by events.

Terms Are Perfected

Common policies and plans "for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms" were worked out, but are not to be disclosed until German armed resistance has been crushed.

A central control commissfon of the supreme commanders of the three powers (Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would be the American representative) to operate from Berlin, was provided for, with each commander to administer a separate zone of occupation.

As for France, "it has been agreed that France should be invited to take over a zone of occupation and to participate as a fourth member of the control commissio. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four governments concerned through their representatives on the (already existing) European advisory commission."

The outline of a stern peace was revealed with the statement:

"It is our inflexible purpose to destroy Geramn militarism and Nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world."

To Disband All Forces

The program includes disarming and disbanding of all German armed forces, breaking up of the German general staff "for all time," removal or destruction of all German military equipment, elimination or control of German industry usable for war, swift justice for all war criminals, and reparation in kind for destruction wrought by Germans.

The Nazi Party, Nazi laws and other Nazi institutions are to be wipe dout and all "Nazi and militarist influences" are to be removed fro mpublic life. The restriction on militarism appeared to rule out the establishment of a German government under the auspices of the Russian-sponsored free-German committee which is composed of captured German generals.

Disavowing any intention to "destroy the people of Germany," the statement said, "but only when nazism and militarism have been extripated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans and a place for them in the comity of nations."

Repaartions Left Open

Provision for reparations "in kind" apparently left the way open for the Rusians to insist that the Germans provide labor to rebuild devastated Russian cities.

The declaration on liberated Europ's problem emphasized that the rebuilding "must be achieved by processes which wil lenable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges o nazism and fascism and to creat democratic institutions of their own choice," in line with the Atlantic Charter.

Assistance to liberated and Axis-satellite nations will be provided jointly on the following announced basis:

1. To establish conditions of internal peace.
2. To carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples.
3. To for minterim governmental authorities broadly representative.
4. To facilitate the holding of free elections.

COMMENT

From Page 1

was happy in the thought of its release on the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator.

He expressed hope that "whatever details" may ultimately have to be worked out will be tackled in "the same spirit" that surrounded the conferences in the Crimea.

"If we can accomplish the objectives set out," he said, "we can go a long way to justify the sacrifices being made on the battlefronts."

Arising after Barkley had concluded his brief speech, Senator White termed what he had heard read "one of the great forward steps" in the movement toward an enduring peace.

"This speaks in forthright terms," he declared. "It clearly states the way. I feel a great work has been done toward making a better and happier world."

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a foremost foreign policy spokesman for his party, issued a statement saying the joint announcement "is by far the best that has issued from any major conference." He added:

"It reaffirms basic principles of justice to which we are deeply attached; and it undertakes for the first time to implement these principles by direct action.

"It is impossible to pass conclusive judgment on the extent of these commitments pending more details. But the total demilitarization of Germany and the pledge to proceed among our Allied friends on the basis of the Atlantic Charter are greatly encouraging.

"These are among the things I have been talking about. I welcome the early promise of a complete Dumbarton Oaks charter on a proper basis and I deeply hope that the subsequent disclosure of the settlement of the voting veto question will justify our support."

Vandenberg's reference was to the issue whether the great powers shall have a veto in the peace council on action against themselves.

Aussies Break Up Japs On Bougainville Island

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The Australian radio said today Australian troops have knocked out the main body of Japanese in the northwestern part of Bougainville, in the South Pacific, and are concentrating on mopping up enemy forces dug into the cliffs facing the coast in the central part of the island.

One Australian force has completely occupied the peninsula at the southern end of Empress Augusta Bay, where American forces established a beachhead November 1, 1943. The Australians took over the task several months ago of cleaning out the Japanese in most of the south and southwest Pacific.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"What if it is overpriced $4,000—After the war we probably won't be able to keep up payments even if it was priced right!"

Nazi Attacks Set Yanks Back Near Massa

Rome, Feb. 12 (AP).—Sharp German counterattacks and the concentrated blasting fo enemy artillery have driven American Fifth Army troops back from positions threatening Massa near the west coast of Italy, Allied headquarters announced today.

Both the scale and the purpose of last week's thrust in that sector by Negro doughboys of the Ninety-second Division continued to be obscure. The attacking troops, who pushed within 2½ miles of Massa before meeting Nazi counterattacks, now are dug in about a half-mile south of Strettoia, a village 3 miles southeast of Massa.

Due south of Massa other Negro troops repelled several Nazi counterattacks about a mile north of a little stream, Fiume la Foce, and then withdrew to its south bank under heavy enemy fire.

Patrols and raiding parties in the mountains south of Bologna were hampered by intermittent rain and snow, while rain and sleet also fell in the Eighth Army sector along the east side of the Seni River in the Po Valley.

The Nazis continued their destruction of the high retaining banks of the Senio, which normally contain spring flood waters. This will create a wide water barrier when melting mountain snows send the flood stage, probably next month.

Hillman Asks World Union Including AFL

London, Feb. 12 (AP).—Sidney Hillman, declaring that peace settlements are being made which demand labor's participation, proposed today the immediate establishment of a new world labor organiaztion in which the American Federation of Labor, as well as the CIO would be represented.

The chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee said members of the existing International Federation of Trade Unions were unable to agree among themselves and charged the AFL, an IFTU affiliate, with "nursing narrow factional feuds, petty jealousies and anti-Soviet bias."

Proposes New Organization

He spoke at a session of the World Trade Union Congress in which unions from 40 countries are represented. The AFL, which has contended that the WTUC is dominated by Moscow, is not participating.

Proposing that the WTUC should create the new world labor organization, Hillman said the current conference should designate a committee to implement its decisions and declarations, call a constitutional convention and prepare and circulate drafts of a constitution among organizations invited to attend the constitutional convention.

"I am certain," he said, "that the new international organization of labor will reserve a place in its councils for the American Federation of Labor."

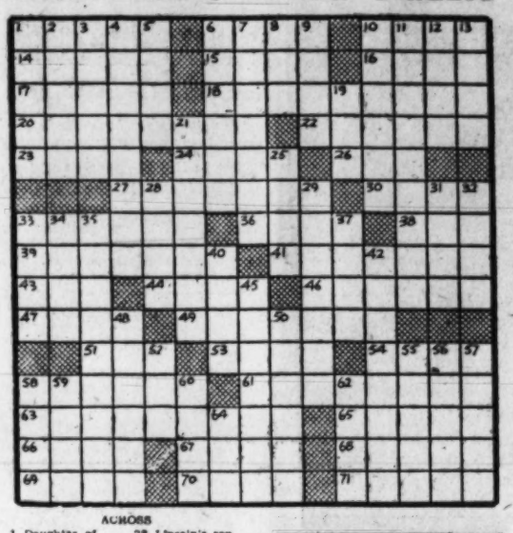
Hits at Conferences

Hillman said that because labor lacked a "powerful international organ" it was not represented at Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods or at the international food and aviation conferences.

A committee, representing some 16 larger nations and labor organizations, was named to draft resolutions on peace proposals to be submitted to the WTUC. J. B. Carey of the CIO was one of the members.

James E. McGuire of Ottawa suggested another international labor conference be held within six months to help prepare peace terms, have labor representatives at the peace conference and see that labor was represented in administrative bodies charged with carrying out the peace.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Daughter of David
6 Ax handle
10 Italian town famed for its war fuel
14 Sheeplike
15 Subtle emanation
16 Triad
17 Ship of Columbus
18 Aleutpea
20 Occurrence
22 Lives
23 Resemble
24 Separate
26 Sooner than
27 An expert's judgment
30 Sound on the rebound
33 Nourishing drink
36 Land not feudal
38 Lincoln's son
39 Devotions
41 Blue, white, precious
43 War fuel
44 Beer ingredient
46 Steel blades
47 Sudden pang
49 Radio pioneer
51 No vote
52 Astringent plant
54 Check
58 Scouting party
61 By: choice
63 Manners
65 External
66 An abrupt flexure
67 Base
68 Large intelligent ape
69 Dirk
70 Last bugle call
71 Grammatical time

DOWN

1 Sun helmets
2 Pertaining to birds
3 Walk foppishly
4 Element used as a hardening alloy
5 Interpret
6 Chinese island below Hongkong
7 German annex
8 From
9 Legend
10 Cloths
11 Divider in three parts
12 Run amuck
13 Electrified particles
19 Chopper
21 Witty phrase
25 Divulged
28 Lyric
29 Noxious
31 Applause
32 Remnants
33 Epic poetry
34 Ability to take it
35 Meat or poultry served with aspic
37 Aurora
40 Dress
42 Wet
45 Highest branches
48 Three-masted sailor: var
50 Gem facets
52 Second person
55 Giant
56 Smooths
57 Blend
58 Hammers away
59 Solar disk
60 Abandoned
62 Rail
64 Samoan warrior

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
CRUSADE ANAUDITA
MASSIVE CARRIES
EYE TATE END CUT
MINER ESS
GATE TRAP ACHE
AGENDA TEASPOON
SON AGAINST ATE
PROSPERO SYSTEM
SANE KNEE OILY
TAM SCRAP
AMT FAT ATTL SPA
SARDINE RELATOR
PRAIRIE TRAPANI
SLYNESS ESSAYED

Allies Prepare To Repatriate Reich 'Slaves'

London, Feb. 12 (AP).—The first of 2000 specialized workers—their number may rise to 10,000—are being concentrated on Germany's borders ready to handle the greatest repatriation problem in history, UNRRA officials said today.

The problem is that of returning home some 12,000,000 European nationals taken into Germany.

Allied military authorities, anticipating early occupation of some German areas or even a sudden Nazi collapse, deputized the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to carry out the repatriation, it was explained.

The first contingents of 2000 workers now are in France on "stand-by" orders, and 8000 more eventually may be needed, one UNRRA official said.

So great is the task, he added, that one train every hour would be needed to move all the displaced persons within 18 months.

That is impossible, and it may require two to three years to complete the repatriation.

Assembly areas will be established at certain points in occupied Germany, and displaced persons will be brought to them for identification and questioning.

"This is going to be one of the biggest problems of the whole repatriation program," the UNRRA official continued. "Undoubtedly many Germans will try to escape the country as foreigners, using identification papers stolen or taken from the bodies of dead Allied nationals."

If the displaced millions started rushing home as soon as Germany is occupied, he added, "There likely would be chaos and disorder. They would be without food, and there soon might be organized bandit gangs roaming the countryside."

Doctors and nurses at assembly points will examine all persons to prevent spread of diseases.

Feeding and clothing the repatriates will be a military responsibility, but the UNRRA will have to look out for their welfare and make arrangements to move them out of Germany.

Swiss May Be Requested To Stop German Trade

Zurich, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's personal representative, today presented to Swiss President Edouard von Steinger a message from Mr. Roosevelt, reportedly seeking a pledge that Switzerland would discontinue trade with Germany.

The United States and Great Britain have been seeking for months to persuade Switzerland to halt shipment of goods to Germany and to prohibit further shipments of coal between Italy and Germany over Swiss railroads.

Citizens Cancel Meeting

Cancellation of the Greenbelt Citizens Association February meeting was announced yesterday. The next session will be held March 5 at 8 p. m., at the Municipal Auditorium.

O. S. Fike, 67, Dies; Md. Legislator

Frostburg, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Otho S. Fike, 67, of Avilton, Republican member of the House of Delegates from Garrett County, died today at Miner's Hospital where he had been a patient two weeks. He suffered a heart attack three years ago.

Delegate Fike, a native of Asher Glade, was a member of the Garrett County Board of Commissioners from 1908 to 1916, and at the time he was first elected was the youngest man to hold the post. He served in the Maryland Legislature from 1930 to 1934, and again was elected in 1942.

He was a director of the First State Bank, Grantsville. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon.

Died 1

CONWAY, FRANK. Suddenly, at Detroit, Mich., FRANK CONWAY, father of Alvina Conway. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 2 p. m. Interment Prospect Hill Cemetery.

HALL, LEE D. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at his residence, Great Falls st., Falls Church, Va., LEE D. HALL, beloved husband of Bertha C. Hall (nee Eidsuess), father of Wilbur Hall, Norfolk, Va.; Norman Hall, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Earl Hall, USAAF, Albany, Ga.; Kenneth Hall, Falls Church, Va., and one daughter, Gladys Hall, Arlington, Va. Remains resting at Ives funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va. Services, Tuesday, February 13, 1 p. m. Interment Ballston, Va.

HICKS, ERNEST FRANCIS. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at Mount Alto Hospital, ERNEST FRANCIS HICKS of 4111 22d st. nw., beloved husband of Ruth M. Hicks and father of Patricia Ann and Nancy Lou Hicks. Funeral from the above residence on Tuesday, February 13, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Jerome's Church, Hyattsville, Md., where mass will be offered at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

HIZER, THOMAS MAURICE. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at his residence, 3325 1st st. nw., THOMAS MAURICE HIZER, the beloved husband of Mary A. Hizer. Remains resting at the above residence until Thursday, February 15, at 9:30 a. m. Mass at St. Martin's Catholic Church at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Services by Chambers.

HORNBY, FLORENCE E. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, FLORENCE E. HORNBY, beloved mother of Rulon Sheers, and grandmother of Eugenia Wolfrom, Annette Rickman and William Sheers, USN. Remains resting at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw. Services on Tuesday, February 13, at 11 a. m. Interment National Memorial Park.

HUTCHINS, WILL. On Friday, February 9, 1945, after a long illness, WILL HUTCHINS, beloved husband of Lola Evans Hutchins and father of Louis W. Hutchins. Funeral services at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Conn. ave. and Bancroft pl. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 4 p. m. Interment private.

McGEHEE, HINCHIE F. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at his residence, 1407 Irving st. ne., HINCHIE F. McGEHEE, beloved husband of Laura V. McGehee and father of Mrs. C. E. Willett, Mrs. F. E. Mooney, Elvin M. and Raymond E. McGehee. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 1 p. m. Interment Richmond, Va.

MORGAN, NETTIE. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, NETTIE MORGAN (nee Burdine) of 1928 Jackson st. ne., the beloved wife of Daniel L. Morgan. Services at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 9:30 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

PARKER, RULISON G. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at Walter Reed Hospital, RULISON G. PARKER, member of the American Red Cross serving in Central and South Pacific, beloved husband of Evelyn C. Parker and father of Angel E. Parker. Remains resting at the Zurhorst funeral home, 301 E. Capitol st. Services will be held in the post chapel at Walter Reed Hospital on Tuesday, February 13, at 9 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. (New York Times and Glens Falls, N. Y., papers, please copy.)

PENNIFIELD, THELMA C. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at Glenn Dale, Md., THELMA C. PENNIFIELD, the beloved wife of James R. Pennifield, and mother of James R., Jr., Francis M., Jean M. Pennifield, daughter of Sarah and the late Milton Abell. Also survived by two sisters and five brothers. Remains resting at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw. Notice of funeral later.

RULON, JEROME JOSEPH. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at his residence, 4317 S. 35th st., Arlington, Va., JEROME JOSEPH RULON, beloved husband of Virginia Lucille Rulon and father of William and Michael Rulon.

SEWELL, FRANK M. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, FRANK M. SEWELL, of 238 8th st. ne., beloved husband of Augusta B. Sewell and father of Milton D. Sewell. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. Funeral services at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 3d and A sts. se., on Tuesday, February 13, at 1 p. m. Interment Louden Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Died 1

SHORTS, JOHN THOMAS. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at his residence, 3216 10th st. ne., JOHN THOMAS SHORTS, beloved son of Mrs. Nancy E. and the late John H. Shorts, brother of Arthur and Edgar Shorts, Mrs. Anna May Groshon, Mrs. Nettie Munroe, Mrs. Margaret Barnes and Marion Butler, and friend of Mrs. Hayden and Jean. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Wednesday, February 14, at 1 p. m. Interment Port Lincoln Cemetery.

SPINKS, WILLIAM BENJAMIN. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at his residence, 2918 29th st. nw., WILLIAM BENJAMIN SPINKS, husband of Mary de Marco Spinks and father of Mrs. Roger T. Wood. Friends may call at Gawler's, 1734 Pa. ave. nw., where services will be held on Tuesday, February 13, at 2 p. m. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

STROSCHEIM, MINNIE I. On Sunday, February 11, 1945, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, MINNIE I. STROSCHEIM, beloved daughter of the late Minnie Holmes. Services will be held at the Zirkle funeral home, 816 C st. ne., on Tuesday, February 13, at 2 p. m. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

WEVER, MARY CLARK. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, MARY CLARK WEVER of Edson lane, Rockville, Md., aunt of Caro Peck Erikson, Kenneth A. Peck and Frank Wever. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, February 13, at 11:30 a. m. Interment private.

ZYVOLOSKI, JUSTINE MARIE. On Saturday, February 10, 1945, at her residence, 3208 42d ave., Hyattsville, Md., JUSTINE MARIE ZYVOLOSKI, beloved wife of Albert J. Zyvoloski, sr., mother of Midshipman Richard A., U. S. Naval Academy; James S., USN; Albert J., jr., USNR; Leonard C., USN, and Antoinette P. Zyvoloski. Remains resting at Chambers Riverdale funeral home until Wednesday, February 14, at 10 a. m.; thereafter at her late residence until Thursday, February 15, at 9:30 a. m. Mass at St. Jerome's Catholic Church at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

Moose Cancel Parley

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—The executive board of the Maryland and Border States Moose Association has announced concellation of the annual meeting scheduled for May 20 in Hagerstown, in conformity with the request that conventions be deferred for the duration.

One Best Home Way To
BUILD UP RED BLOOD
To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

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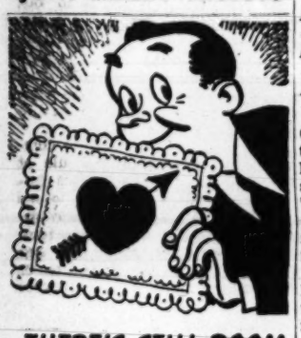
Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS



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And we'll try to make room for you in our hotel, too ::: but please, will you help, by: Making a trip only when you have to...Staying only so long as you must...Letting us know as far ahead as possible when—and for how long—you'll be here?

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HISTORY'S TIME TABLE

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::: or from Maine to California to you. These two thriving towns are at the extreme corners of the U. S. network of home communities.

Interesting, characteristic names. Oxfords, Chesters and Norwiches of English origin; euphonious names like Pleasantville, Grand Haven, Cherry Vale; a plenitude of Indian names—Millinocket, Ogunquit, Kewanee, Keokuk. Also curious ones like Nanty-Glo, Sleepy Eye, Yazoo City, Wahoo. Nor would we slight the scores of Jonesboros, Smithtowns and Maryvilles.

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Czar s Resort, Yalta Is Now Workers Haven

Yalta, secret rendezvous of the "Big Three," is accustomed to entertaining political leaders. The Black Sea port in southeastern Crimea was the site of the Tsar's winter home and of high government officials before the Russian revolution, says the National Geographic Society.

Outstanding among palatial homes at Yalta is the 100-room Livadia, built by Czar Nicholas more than 50 years ago, at a cost of nearly a million dollars.

Became Workers Haven

After the close of the revolution the Livadia and its spacious neighboring residences, became a vacation spot for ailing and tired Soviet workers.

The Livadia, and other mansions, succumbed to the less lavish life of the proletariat, with only a few rooms reserved to display their former furnishings, except one mansion which remained as a sort of museum of the luxury of the Tsarist regimes.

Prewar Yalta had about 30,000 residents.

A range of white-capped mountains thwarts the cold blasts from the north, thus permitting the warm sun to exert its full effect on lightly clad strollers on the city's strand.

Contends for Soviet Hollywood

Noted for its sunny days, it is an outstanding contestant for a Soviet Hollywood.

The development of modern Yalta has all come about in the past hundred years. The town was founded by the Greeks. Centuries later it was in possession of Genoa and in the fifteenth century passed into the hands of the Turks. It was taken by Catherine the Great in 1793.

Livadia Czar's Favorite

Livadia Palace, where the Big Three met, was the favorite winter home of Czar Nicholas II. It is about 2 miles south of Yalta.

The white-stone palace is more than 150 feet above the sea and commands a striking panorama of mountains and sea to the east and north. Built in Italian renaissance style, it has a square tower at one corner which included a sunroom for the Czarina.

The interior of the palace was finished in a variety of woods and was matched by the furniture.

Wings extend from the rear of the main building to form two courts, one modeled after the Convent Court of St. Mark, in Florence, Italy; the other of Moorish design. Surrounding are acres of gardens, summer houses, fountains and statuary.

Begun about a century ago by Nicholas I, it was completely remodeled in 1911 by Nicholas II. A marble stairs led to the Czar's private rooms. One wing of many rooms was reserved for the entertainment of guests.

Round Table at Momentous Parley

Signal Corps Photo

A GENERAL VIEW of the conference table the first day of the conference at Yalta, showing Marshal Stalin on left and President Roosevelt on right. Prime Minister Churchill has his back to the camera. With the President are Admiral William Leahy and Gen. George C. Marshall

Many Notables of Three Powers Assist in Crimea Conference

The names of those participating in the "Big Three" Conference in the Crimea were contained in the following report issued yesterday:

For the past eight days Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain; Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and Marshal J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have met with the foreign secretaries, chiefs of staff and other advisers in the Crimea.

In addition to the three heads of government, the following took part in the conference:

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Edward R. Stettinius, jr., Secretary of State.

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN, Chief of Staff to the President.

Harry L. Hopkins, special assistant to the President.

James F. Byrnes, director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

General of the Army George C. Marshall, USA, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general, Army Service Forces.

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator.

Maj. Gen. L. S. Kuter, USA, staff of commanding General, U. S. Army Air Forces.

W. Averill Harriman, Ambassador to the USSR.

H. Freeman Matthews, director of European Affairs, State Department.

Alger Hiss, deputy director, Office of Special Political Affairs, Department of State.

Charles E. Bohlen, assistant to the Secretary of State, together with political, military and technical advisors.

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

Sir A. Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador at Moscow.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the War Cabinet.

Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord.

General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defense.

Field Marshal Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

Field Marshal Wilson, head of the British Joint Staff Mission at Washington.

Admiral Somerville, Joint Staff Mission at Washington, together with military and diplomatic advisers.

FOR THE SOVIET UNION:

V. M. Molotov, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.

Admiral Kuznetsov, Peoples Commissar for the Navy.

Army General Antonov, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army.

A. Y. Vyshinski, Deputy Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.

I. M. Maiski, Deputy Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.

Marshal of Aviation Khudyakov.

F. T. Gusev, Ambassador in Great Britain.

A. A. Gromyko, Ambassador in U. S. A.

Pacific Spotlighted by Choice Of San Francisco by 'Big 3'

By the Associated Press

Choice of San Francisco as the site for the United Nations security conference April 25 yesterday focused attention on the Pacific as an area of prime importance in international collaboration after the war.

The only explanation for the choice immediately available was that San Francisco was a convenient place for many of the delegates who would be from South America and the distant regions of the Pacific.

One other explanation which cropped up in speculation here was that a conference in that part of the United States farthest from Europe would have a profound political significance in this country.

U. S. Opinion Had Weight

In agreeing on San Francisco, the Big Three had two choices to make. First they had to decide which country would get the conference. The United States made a strong bid. Having numerous facilities to offer and having taken a leading role in setting up the organization, its bid was accepted.

Next, there was a decision as the particular place where the meeting should be and the assumption here is that on this point, American opinion probably predominated. It is known that President Roosevelt and his military advisers are anxious to shift proper attention to the Pacific area as the war in Europe closes, both for immediate military reasons and for long-range strategic purposes.

Pacific Is U. S. Area

It is generally agreed that the Pacific will be the area in which American forces will be most active in helping maintain peace after the war.

On the score of internal political considerations, one argument heard privately is that any such conference should be held away from the east coast which traditionally looks to participation in European affairs.

In the Far West the conference may stand as a weather symbol of international unity and make a greater impression on that portion of the United States for whom the Japanese war is of top importance.

Md. Auto Crash Fatal

Frederick, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Harold Garrett Poole, 29, Thurmont, Route 1, died early today of injuries received when the car he was driving struck a telephone pole and a tree.

TEXT

From Page 1

general staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the Germans; wipe out the Nazi Party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions, remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world. It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations.

Repartation by Germany

We have considered the question of the damage caused by Germany to the Allied nations in this war and recognized it as just that Germany be obliged to make compensation for this damage in kind to the greatest extent possible. A commission for the compensation of damage will be established. The commission will be instructed to consider the question of the extent and methods for compensating damage caused by Germany to the Allied countries. The commission will work in Moscow.

United Nations Conference

We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential, both to prevent aggression and to remove the political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples.

The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. On the important question of voting procedure, however, agreement was not there reached. The present conference has been able to resolve this difficulty.

We have agreed that a conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States, on April 25, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

The government of China and the provisional government of France will be immediately consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the conference jointly with the governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As soon as the consultation with China and France has been completed, the text of the proposals on voting procedure will be made public.

Declaration on Liberated Europe

The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.

The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter—the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live—the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgment conditions require (a) to establish conditions of internal peace; (b) to carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples; (c) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people; and (d) to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections.

The three governments will consult the other United Nations and provisional authorities or other governments in Europe when matters of direct interest to them are under consideration.

When, in the opinion of the three governments, conditions in any European liberated state or any former Axis satellite state in Europe make such action necessary, they will immediately consult together on the measures necessary to discharge the joint responsibilities set forth in this declaration.

By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the declaration by the United Nations, and our determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and general well-being of all mankind.

In issuing this declaration, the three powers express the hope that the Provisional Government of the French Republic may be associated with them in the procedure suggested.

Poland

A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish provisional government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of Western Poland. The provisional government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

M. Molotov, Mr. Harriman and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow with members of the present provisional government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad, with a view to the reorganization of the present government along the above lines. This Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. In these elections all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates.

When a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above, the government of the U. S. S. R., which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present provisional government of Poland, and the government of the United Kingdom and the government of the U. S. A. will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, and will exchange ambassadors by whose reports the respective governments will be kept informed about the situation in Poland.

The three heads of government consider that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon line with digressions from it in some regions of 5 to 8 kilometers in favor of Poland. They recognized that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west. They feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference.

Yugoslavia

We have agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic that the agreement between them should be put into effect immediately, and that a new government should be formed on the basis of that agreement.

We also recommend that as soon as the new government has been formed it should declare that:

(1) The anti-Fascist assembly of National Liberation (Avnoj) should be extended to include members of the last Yugoslav Parliament (Skupschina) who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy, thus forming a body to be known as a temporary Parliament; and,

(2) Legislative acts passed by the anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation will be subject to subsequent ratification by a constituent assembly.

There was also a general review of other Balkan questions.

Meetings of Foreign Secretaries

Throughout the conference, besides the daily meetings of the heads of governments and the Foreign Secretaries, separate meetings of the three Foreign Secretaries, and their advisers have also been held daily.

These meetings have proved of the utmost value and the conference agreed that permanent machinery should be set up for regular consultation between the three Foreign Secretaries. They will, therefore, meet as often as may be necessary, probably about every three or four months. These meetings will be held in rotation in the three capitals, the first meeting being held in London, after the United Nations Conference on World Organization.

Unity for Peace as for War

Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which has made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this war. We believe that this is a sacred obligation which our governments owe to our peoples and to all the peoples of the world.

Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized—a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, "afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Victory in this war and establishment of the proposed international organization will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create in the years to come the essential conditions of such a peace.

Signed: WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
J. STALIN

February 11, 1945.

The text of an agreement reached at the conference concerning prisoners liberated by the Allied forces invading Germany follows:

A comprehensive agreement was reached at the Crimea conference providing detailed arrangements for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians of the British commonwealth, Soviet Union and United States liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany.

Under these arrangements each Ally will provide food, clothing, medical attention and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. In caring for British subjects and American citizens the Soviet government will be assisted by British and American officers. Soviet officers will assist British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such time as they are on the continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom, awaiting transport to take them home.

We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to insure that all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated.

Prince Georges Saloons Face Military Ban

Prince Georges County liquor dealers, 274 strong have been invited to a conference with members of the county liquor board Thursday at 10 a. m. at Upper Marlboro, Md.; to discuss closing their establishments at midnight. The present closing hour is 2 a. m.

Military District of Washington officials have threatened to place all liquor establishments in the county "out of bounds" unless the earlier closing hour is effected, board officials said.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for midnight closing hours but this would not take effect until June if it is enacted into law and the Army is demanding immediate effectiveness of the midnight closing.

Agitation Began Earlier

Civic groups in the county have been agitating for an earlier closing hour, pointing out that persons who have been turned out of Washington drinking places at midnight come into the county and are permitted to drink until 2 a. m. or later.

Residents of Colmar Manor and Cottage City are urging enactment of a law permitting a referendum to be held in the two towns on whether liquor should be sold within confines of the towns.

District of Columbia taverns close at 2 a. m. on weekdays but on Saturday must close at midnight. Early Sunday morning police say, is when most of the disorder occurs. County establishments now sell between midnight and 2 a. m. on Monday morning and this also would be halted by the bill.

Grill Operator Acquitted

Max Pincus, operator of the Pincus Grill in Colmar Manor, Md., yesterday was acquitted on charges of permitting sale of liquor on Sunday by Trial Magistrate Henry H. O'Neill in Hyattsville Police Court.

The liquor law requires that proof that the operator had knowledge of the sale, and Pincus was not proved to have been present.

The bartender, Leon Cohen, pleaded guilty to sale on Sunday and was fined $300 by Judge O'Neill.

PARLEY

From Page 1

Nation, Roosevelt tossed away remaining vestiges of isolationism and agreed to participate in the making of political decisions growing out of this war as they arise, instead of urging that they be postponed for the peace conference.

Out of the Corollary meetings of the military leaders of the three nations came a resolve to resume such sessions as the need arises.

"The timing, scope, and coordination of new an deven more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany, from the east, west, north, and south have been fully agreed and planned in detail," the three-power statement declared.

And to the German people went the message:

"Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance."

The joint declaration concluded with a plea for "continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries," and said that victory and the establishment of the proposed world security agency "will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create a lasting peace along the lines of the Atlantic Charter.

President Roosevelt left Washington for the conference shortly after his January 20 inauguration for a fourth term.

Acting White House Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels disclosed that the President arrived at the Mediterranean island of Malta, February 2, where he met Prime Minister Churchill, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, jr.; Harry Hopkins, the President's personal adviser; General of the Armies George C. Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, and others.

Made Night Flight

The President conferred with Marshall and King and later with Churchill during the day, making a night flight by plane to an undisclosed Russian airport on the Crimean coast, where he was greeted by V. M. Molotox, Russian commissar for foreign affairs. The presidential party motored to Livedia, the conference getitng under way the following day.

Although it is hardly conceivable that in their night and day conerences the three leaders failed to discus the Pacifi war, no reference to it can be found in the communique. It was pointed out, however, that any Russian decision to join in the war against Japan would be announced by events.

Terms Are Perfected

Common policies and plans "for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms" were worked out, but are not to be disclosed until German armed resistance has been crushed.

A central control commission of the supreme commanders of the three powers (Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would be the American representative) to operate from Berlin, was provided for, with each commander to administer a separate zone of occupation.

As for France, "it has been agreed that France should be invited to take over a zone of occupation and to participate as a fourth member of the control commissio. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four governments concerned through their representatives on the (already existing) European advisory commission."

The outline of a stern peace was revealed with the statement:

"It is our inflexible purpose to destroy Geramn militarism and Nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world."

To Disband All Forces

The program includes disarming and disbanding of all German armed forces, breaking up of the German general staff "for all time," removal or destruction of all German military equipment, elimination or control of German industry usable for war, swift justice for all war criminals, and reparation in kind for destruction wrought by Germans.

The Nazi Party, Nazi laws and other Nazi institutions are to be wipe dout and all "Nazi and militarist influences" are to be removed fro mpublic life. The restriction on militarism appeared to rule out the establishment of a German government under the auspices of the Russian-sponsored free-German committee which is composed of captured German generals.

Disavowing any intention to "destroy the people of Germany," the statement said, "but only when naziism and militarism have been extripated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans and a place for them in the comity of nations."

Repaartions Left Open

Provision for reparations "in kind" apparently left the way open for the Rusians to insist that the Germans provide labor to rebuild devastated Russian cities.

The declaration on liberated Europ's problem emphasized that the rebuilding "must be achieved by processes which wil lenable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges o naziism and fascism and to creat democratic institutions of their own choice," in line with the Atlantic Charter.

Assistance to liberated and Axis-satellite nations will be provided jointly on the following announced basis:

1. To establish conditions of internal peace.
2. To carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples.
3. To for minterim governmental authorities broadly representative.
4. To facilitate the holding of free elections.

COMMENT

From Page 1

was happy in the thought of its release on the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator.

He expressed hope that "whatever details" may ultimately have to be worked out will be tackled in "the same spirit" that surrounded the conferences in the Crimea.

"If we can accomplish the objectives set out," he said, "we can go a long way to justify the sacrifices being made on the battlefront."

Arising after Barkley had concluded his brief speech, Senator White termed what he had heard read "one of the great forward steps" in the movement toward an enduring peace.

"This speaks in forthright terms," he declared. "It clearly states the way. I feel a great work has been done toward making a better and happier world."

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a foremost foreign policy spokesman for his party, issued a statement saying the joint announcement "is by far the best that has issued from any major conference." He added:

"It reaffirms basic principles of justice to which we are deeply attached; and it undertakes for the first time to implement these principles by direct action.

"It is impossible to pass conclusive judgment on the extent of these commitments pending more details. But the total demilitarization of Germany and the pledge to proceed among our Allied friends on the basis of the Atlantic Charter are greatly encouraging.

"These are among the things I have been talking about. I welcome the early promise of a complete Dumbarton Oaks charter on a proper basis and I deeply hope that the subsequent disclosure of the settlement of the voting veto question will justify our support."

Vandenberg's reference was to the issue whether the great powers shall have a veto in the peace council on action against themselves.

Aussies Break Up Japs On Bougainville Island

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The Australian radio said today Australian troops have knocked out the main body of Japanese in the northwestern part of Bougainville, in the South Pacific, and are concentrating on mopping up enemy forces dug into the cliffs facing the coast in the central part of the island.

One Australian force has completely occupied the peninsula at the southern end of Empress Augusta Bay, where American forces established a beachhead November 1, 1943. The Australians took over the task several months ago of cleaning out the Japanese in most of the south and southwest Pacific.

Grin and Bear It — By Lichty

"What if it is overpriced $4,000—After the war we probably won't be able to keep up payments even if it was priced right!"

The Washington Post

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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Tuesday, February 13, 1945

Big Three

The report of the Big Three on their Crimea Conference will remove a lot of bogeys which have recently clustered around the relations of the Allied powers. The bogeys flourished like the green bay tree on the lack of information to come out of previous conferences. This time the Big Three review their decisions comprehensively, though the details, for obvious reasons, are not altogether clear. The major fear that has been put at rest is that Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill would have to accept Stalin's *diktat*. In all the decisions the Soviet leader seems to have approached his task of relining the foundations of Big Three accord in a spirit of compromise. No other spirit would have corresponded with the need of maintaining our grand alliance in the postwar world.

One outstanding accomplishment is the agreement to set up a central control commission in Germany. The heart of postwar unity among the Allies is their relation with Germany. Of immediate importance is what system shall be adopted in policing functions. It had been agreed that all the principal Allies, including France, should be given a specific area for occupation. But till the present announcement was made the Russians had been reported to be cold toward the project for a unifying commission. Common sense, however, has prevailed. Without a central commission the inter-Allied concert would go on the rocks. Without it the Germans would be presented with a heaven-sent opportunity to play one ally off against the other. The danger, of course, is not yet over. But, with a proper organizational set-up, the difficulties inherent in separate jurisdictions are lessened.

The item that more than anything else shows a spirit of compromise in the Crimea is the reference to Poland. Mr. Roosevelt is to be complimented for not being rushed off his feet by the fait accompli of the Lublin Committee. Evidently he took to the Crimea with him a proposal to reconsider the problem of Poland. The territorial aspect of it is only part of that problem. The other is the issue of an independent Poland. In order to assume independence, a commission has been set up to try to bring together "Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad" in the formation of a new government to be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity. This government will then hold "free and unfettered" elections. Territorial adjustments are provided for. It is impossible as yet to say of what these adjustments consist, but the provision for "digressions from it (the Curzon Line) in some regions of five to eight kilometers" may or may not imply that Lwov, at least, will be considered an integral part of Poland. The future of Lwov will be the test of whether the arrangement is a real compromise. The western boundary of the new Poland will be defined after Germany has been crushed.

A similar meeting of minds is reported in connection with the equally thorny problem of Yugoslavia. Cognizance at last is taken of the claims of the prewar Parliament to consideration. After all, it was this Parliament that helped to rally the country into war against Hitler, and to that extent delayed the Fuehrer's descent upon Russia. Both the Yugoslav and Polish provisions afforded a specific reassurance that the United States has not washed its hands of political settlements in eastern Europe. All talk of the Teheran agreements as a huge partition treaty of Europe into exclusive spheres of influence is thoroughly undermined by the Crimea agreement. There will be joint action on the part of the three powers in tiding the liberated areas over the transition period from war to peace, as we have been repeatedly suggesting.

All military arrangements now have been made for the extirpation of Nazi and, it is important to record, militarist Germany. Enough arrangements have also been made about the peace to warrant a renewal of hope that misunderstandings will be reduced to a minimum. Decisions have been made regarding reparations from Germany. France is to be consulted on the matter of the occupation of Germany. She will be asked with China to join with the other principal Allies in calling the Allied world together to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks plan. As to this, the last disagreement among the underwriting Allies has been ironed out, namely, the lack of agreement on voting power in the Security Council. We are left to speculate on the nature of this compromise, if any.

What is most pleasing in the release is that arrangements have been made for periodical meeting of the principal foreign ministers in line with Mr. Eden's suggestion. The same formal liaison has likewise been established among the military chiefs of staff. An inconspicuous and vague item says that "meetings of the three staffs" will be continued. Looking into the future after VE-Day, we are inclined to think of this item as one of the most important reassurances in a document of reassurances. The President is to be complimented on his part in this all-encompassing achievement.

Treaty Dispute

Governor Warren's objection, in California's name, to senatorial ratification of the waterway treaty with Mexico already has had some unpleasant repercussions. A movement has been started in Mexico to deny California the migrant Mexican workers who help to harvest California's crops. A cloud has been cast over the American foreign ministers' conference which opens in Mexico City on February 21. This treaty, in Latin-American estimation, is the key to the realities of our professions as a good neighbor.

Of course, California's opposition to the treaty, which is now under consideration by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is not a new thing. This opposition should likewise be understandable in a country like Mexico, which is equally thirsty for water. At the same time California's attitude is alone among all the seven Colorado Basin States. Solitary among them California voted against the formula upon which the treaty is based, even though California produces not a single drop of the Colorado. In the circumstances California's opposition could not hold up the diplomatic negotiations with Mexico. For international reasons a treaty was overdue, since the issue has plagued Mexican-American relations for years. For national reasons, also, the Mexican right needed definition. Further development of Colorado River water, with the determination of the Mexican claim, can proceed without let or hindrance from Mexico.

The Californians do not challenge either the need of defining Mexico's claim or the desirability of a treaty. It is *this* treaty, as Governor Warren said, that the Californians oppose. Under it the Mexicans are pledged to have delivered to their country 1½ million acre feet of water from the Colorado River, the delta of which is situated in Mexican territory. The Californians say that this is double the sum of water that Mexico is entitled to. The figure is the amount that Mexico got by normal flow prior to the building of Boulder Dam, which, by regulating the Colorado, benefited Mexico as well as the United States, in that Mexico was saved from floods and got its water desilted. Since the construction of the dams Mexican usage of Colorado water has increased. In 1943 Mexico was using well over a million acre feet of Colorado water. In this, as in most other aspects of the dispute, engineering testimony differs: antitreaty experts say 1.1 million acre feet, protreaty experts, 1.8. But a compromise figure would show that Mexico is now using about the same quantity of Colorado water as is guaranteed—subject, however, to a sliding scale in case of drouth—in the disputed treaty. Moreover, half or more of the promised 1.5 would be "return flow." This is water that has already been put to use within California and has seeped back into the river or the canals on the way to Mexico. It is estimated, therefore, that the allocation to Mexico would be 3 or 4 per cent of the primary flow of the Colorado River.

It would seem to be this figure that any arbitration tribunal would have to take into account in case of a rejection of a treaty. For international law, which in this matter is based on treaty precedents, requires the protection of existing uses. That in the event of nonratification Mexico would submit the case to arbitration is undeniable, since there is not the slightest prospect of getting a better treaty out of Mexico. Mexico happens to be every whit as thirsty for water as California. The Imperial Valley, the flowering of which is California's main concern in this treaty dispute, becomes the Mexicali Valley on the other side of the frontier, and Mexico intends to exploit it. Nor could this country back out of arbitration. We would be committed to acceptance of arbitration by our signature of the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty of 1929.

In the meantime Mexican usage of Colorado water in anticipation of arbitration would continue to increase. There is reason to believe that last year the figure was a little less, but very little less, than it was in 1943, say, around the 1.5-million-acre feet guaranteed under this treaty. Much more is available for Mexican use. For, as the downstream country, the waste flowing into the Gulf of California passes through Mexican territory, and this is between 8- and 9-million-acre feet. It is thus difficult to see how the United States could get a better deal at arbitration than is written into the new treay. On the contrary, the prospect is that the deal would be worse. For the Colorado division in this treaty is tied up with a division of the Rio Grande waters which decidedly inures to United States advantage.

We find nothing in the record to sustain the charge that the treaty sells California down the river. Nor can we find that California's legitimate hopes for the future are in danger. With these, of course, the entire Nation is in sympathy. Californian development is American development, and the postwar years will pose a problem in furnishing employment for all our population which calls for the maximum use of all our resources. However, California already gets one third of the waters of the Colorado and is not now using more than a half of that third. That is an indication that this treaty will not stifle the development of Southern California in the conceivable future. Indeed, it has been shown that California itself doesn't consider itself in danger. The evidence has been furnished to the State Department and presented in evidence before the Senate Committe. Actually California offered itself to supply Mexican needs out of its own facilities, but, of course, at a price. The offer was made by the Imperial Irrigation District of California.

It is in the material no less than in the moral interests of the country that the treaty be ratified with minimum delay. The State Department appears to have gone the limit in consulting all the interests concerned in the hope that at this delicate stage of our continental relations there would be the minimum of argument.

Kudos For Communists

Senator McKellar, in his intemperate attack the other day on Aubrey Williams, paid the American Communists an unconscious and altogether unwarranted tribute. He counted Mr. Williams among their adherents or supporters on the extremely tenuous ground that he was so represented in reports of the Dies Committee. It is well known, of course, that almost everyone in public life whose political philosophy happened to be the left of Martin Dies' was labeled a radical or a fellow traveler by the little group over which that authority on Americanism presided. The late Senator George Norris' name was in the files. So was that of the former president of Smith College, William Allan Neilson. The list is long—and for the most part extremely honorable.

Aubrey Williams earned membership in it by virtue of having devoted most of his mature life to serving the disadvantaged. He is a radical in the sense that he seeks reform of the conditions in American life which produce ignorance and poverty. But if men are to be considered Communists because of this sort of radicalism, then the term is entitled to a respect which Americans have never hitherto accorded it. And Senator McKellar might well pause to wonder if he is not helping to make the Communists respectable. He has given them the best publicity they have received since the political demise of Martin Dies.

Sweet Chariot

There was nothing *ersatz* about the sunshine that washed all the inhabitants of Washington yesterday, rich and poor, sinner and saint, in its amiable and langorous warmth. It was strictly the finest prewar quality sunshine; and no priorities nor coupons were required for the enjoyment of it. It was rationed only to the extent that sunshine is always rationed astronomically at this time of year—that is to say, no more than 10 hours and 22 minutes worth to any one customer.

Most of us who found a little time to walk or to idle in yesterday's sunshine were grateful for it, we think; especially so as it came in the form of a gratuity, you might say. Heaven is certainly under no obligation to provide us with even skimmed sunshine, and far less with cream of sunshine, at this phase of the year. Had the weather people yesterday suspended from one of their windows a little placard with the legend, "Sorry, No Sunshine," there could have been no reasonable complaint.

It is a curious thing how in troubled times we become acutely aware of the fine weather, which in more tranquil times we tend to take for granted. For example, the memoirs most of those who experienced and survived the French Revolutionary Reign of Terror make some mention of the beautiful spring and early summer of 1794. Similarly, nearly all those who witnessed the fall of France in May and June of 1940 have testified that that spring was the most beautiful in their memory.

Probably it was no more beautiful than many another spring, but seemed more beautiful by its contrast with the horrors and evils and panics of the moment; for the sun, it has been said, is forever looking upon the man-made ugliness of the world, yet is never itself defiled. And yesterday perhaps the amiability and liberality of the sun seemed all the nobler by contrast with our own parsimonies of spirit.

MIST IN THE GARDEN

Step down from stone that seems to drift
From the quiet closing of a door.
Step down upon the garden walk—
River that flows so darkly here,
Dividing the dim-silvered lawn.
There is a tremulous curtain hung
Between this place and the wide sky
Where earlier the first birds sang.
Beyond that curtain no loud light,
No enemy of peace may enter . . .
Yet out footsteps wake half-echoes
Where the grass-blades press
Heavy as though with autumn's rain.
The words we spoke at evening-time
Wait like the clouded sun
That will with noon dissolve this world
Capturing branch by branch the trees,
The green of grass,
The stone whose color is the pearl.

SARA Van ALSTYNE ALLEN

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Job Of The Navy

Aboard LST 293, Crossing the English Channel.

THE STREAM of traffic that started across the Channel on D-Day has never stopped. While it is nothing like the vast armada that opened the invasion, the flow of men and supplies is still so large that the U. S. Navy has a sizeable transport task on its hands.

If the war is nearly over, as "spokesmen" in Washington are beginning to hint again, the Navy doesn't know it. Navy men doing this job do know that German submarine packs are hunting again in formidable numbers, and the perils from the enemy and the weather seem as real as though the war had just begun.

The fog is closing down so tight that the bow of the ship 200 feet forward from the bridge is barely visible. But along with the darkness it is a cover for the convoy forming up for the night run to a French port. The voices on the bridge are muffled.

This forty-sixth Channel crossing of LST 293 is routine, except that no operation like this can ever be routine. Because the hazards are always unexpected, caution must be constant. A blinker light is signalling us and somewhere a fog horn is sounding.

We slide so close past another LST that in spite of the mist and dark you can almost read the numbers on her bow. Ours is the lead ship and the responsibility on Skipper Lieut. John C. Kamps is heavy. He gives terse orders down the speaking tube to the navigator and steersman below.

IT IS RAINING and the rain may clear the fog, which may also serve to make us a more obvious target. A blinker message comes from one of the corvettes assigned to escort us, asking if visibility is sufficient to permit a crossing.

"Reply in the affirmative," the skipper tells our signalman.

Ten minutes later the same query is repeated, and the reply is also the same. The captain of the corvette obviously doesn't like the prospect, and I, for one, can understand why.

We are feeling our way along cautiously and slowly. You have the sense of groping with your hands through a dark passageway. Down below in the navigator's room are extraordinary new navigation aids that make it possible for us to find our way through the black tunnel crowded with other ships.

Another horn is sounding somewhere, shriller than the fog horn and with a plaintive, unhappy cry. "This is the side of the Navy that the Army never knows about," said Skipper Kamps, who has transported thousands of GI's in safety across the tricky Channel.

Kamps enlisted in the Navy from Baltimore in 1929 at the age of 17. When the war broke out he was a warrant officer in the Philippines. After duty in the Navy Hydrographic Office in Australia, Kamps, who knew navigation, was sent back to the States and assigned as skipper of LST 293.

With inexperienced officers and a green crew, he took her from Pittsburgh down the Mississippi and across the Atlantic. They arrived on this side too late for the invasion trial run, and so D-Day was their first real test together. Along with hundreds of other such crews, they came through it well.

LST's, which are sort of huge sea sleds with very shallow draught, have done one of the most amazing jobs of the war both on this side and in the Pacific. Few realize how important was their part in the invasion. As Navy men are inclined to say with some bitterness, newspaper readers get the impression that the troops walked across the Channel.

SOME LST's are especially equipped with rails to take on locomotives, and they have carried rolling stock which has made military transportation in disorganized France possible. Ours is not equipped with rails, and on this crossing is carrying trucks, munitions and a small number of GI's.

The executive officer and navigator of 293 is Lieut. R. V. Culp, who before the war was a civil engineer in Wenatchee, Wash. At the end of two hours, after the convoy seems to be proceeding on course and the fog has lifted a little, Culp relaxes in the warm officers' room over coffee. He shows us Christmas photographs of his 2-year-old daughter, whom he hasn't seen since she was three weeks old.

This shuttling back and forth across the Channel is a confining sort of life. The crew is not allowed ashore on the French side, and the stay there is in any event brief.

After we have beached in the morning Negro non-coms who came over with us warm up the big trucks, drive them down the ramp through a strip of water and onto the beach. This is routine, too. The drivers sit impassively waiting for the shove from the bulldozer necessary to help them through the deep sand. Last of all come the GI's with their heavy gear, as so many have come before them.

This is D-Day plus 243. The giant machine of war grinds on in spite of what the headlines seem to say.

Germany's Plight

By Barnet Nover

Goebbels Paints A Dark Picture

IN HIS LATEST article in the Nazi weekly, "Das Reich," Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda minister, outdid even himself in portraying Germany's plight in dark colors.

He admitted that "the time has passed when we were able to use space as an operational weapon." Now the enemy is fighting on German soil and "each village and each acre, each city and each factory, which we must give up represents a direct lessening of our war potential." Yet aside from the inevitable promise that Germany would somehow surmount the crisis in which she finds herself, Dr. Goebbels offered no assurance that this process of attrition will be halted.

Describing the tragic plight of the "long columns of refugees passing through our cities and villages," he said that "the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are raging across Eastern and Southeastern Europe." Germany, he admitted, "is bleeding from a thousand wounds and scratches."

ASIDE from its publication in "Das Reich," the article was also broadcast over the German home radio and short-waved to North and South America.

This is proof that Dr. Goebbels is anxious to have his views, gloomy though they are, given the widest dissemination.

To what purpose? Does he hope to arouse sympathy for Germany's present plight? Hardly. Naivete is not one of Goebbels' characteristics.

Was he exaggerating the parlous state of the Reich in order to generate a new wave of wishful thinking in Allied lands and thus lay the basis for ultimate disillusionment?

This may be part of the answer although it cannot be the whole answer. There is abundant evidence that Germany's plight is definitely parlous and is not getting any better.

A close reading of the Goebbels' text suggests that he wrote and published his article with two related purposes in mind. So far as the outside world is concerned he is seeking to raise again, as he has done so often in the past, the specter of bolshevism and thus, if possible, to divide the Allies for only by dividing them could Germany have any chance of winning the war or even securing a negotiated peace.

So far as Germany herself is concerned, Goebbels' purpose is clearly to persuade the German people that they have no alternative but to fight on.

"What we have to suffer today," he told them, "is merely a faint foretaste of the dark fate and disaster which would befall us if we were to fail in this struggle." To that end he elaborated on the plight of the refugees and said that the "reports and pictures portraying the bestiality of the Bolshevist soldiers . . . are such that they cannot even be published."

Once again Goebbels is seeking to bolster up German morale by a campaign of fear and terror.

SO FAR the Nazis have undoubtedly succeeded in this campaign. Despite rumors there is no evidence of wholesale desertions from the German army. There is no evidence of any revolutionary ferment in the Reich, although there are plenty of signs of war-weariness and defeatism. Nor are there any conclusive signs pointing to speedy disintegration of the German war effort.

The nature of the fighting that has occurred both in the east and west during recent weeks suggests that despite the hammer blows she has been subjected to during the past two years Germany remains a formidable opponent.

Nor is there any doubt that Goebbels is speaking not only for himself but for the entire Nazi regime when he writes that "as bitter as it may be to have to give up cities and provinces, and to lose the precious property and blood of our own people . . . all this must be endured."

THE QUESTION is just at what point the will to endure will become inoperative because there is no longer the capacity to endure.

There is no reason to believe that any decision can be reached in the developing Battle of Germany that is not primarily and predominantly a military decision. In other words, the collapse of German morale, the destruction of the German capacity to wage war, will come as a result of the collapse of the German army and not the other way around.

That is why it is of very special significance that thus far there have been few authentic reports of mass surrender on either front even though, as appears to be true, the total number of individuals voluntarily giving themselves up is going up.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the "Free Germany" broadcasts from Moscow are emphasizing more and more the necessity that German soldiers take the law into their own hands and when thwarted in their desire to lay down their arms shoot the SS and their officers who stand in the way.

The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Wehrmacht is still a disciplined force, an army in being and as long as that remains true the end of the fighting in Europe will remain unpredictable.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Pacific Interests

Ernest Lindley's article on Colonial Policy strikes an imperialistic American note strangely at variance with the idealism so widely voiced elsewhere. He suggests that U. S. interests in the Pacific are greater than those of any other member of the United Nations. But a glance at the map will reveal that the great British dominions: Canada, Australia and New Zealand all border on the Pacific, two of them indeed being entirely surrounded by it; and Great Britain herself possesses vast territories in this ocean: Malaya with Singapore, Burma, Borneo, New Guinea and numerous islands.

Have the British indeed not suffered far greater at the hands of Japan than the United States and in spite of ill-informed rumor to the contrary, will they not be at least as anxious to recover their losses and defeat Japan as is the U. S. even when the German war is over?

"The U. S.," says Mr. Lindley, "is carrying the main burden of the war against Japan." What would China have to say about that? Or India, with its great army on the Burma front—a longer battle line than that in western Europe? Or Australia?

He continues that "even though many of the colonies are returned to their former owners the U. S. is likely to insist that it have more to say than in the past about the way they are managed." How does Mr. Lindley suppose a Frenchman with his pride in Indo-China would react to this? Or a Dutchman thinking of Java, or an Englishman, proud of what his country has done in Malaya? For is there not an implied suggestion in Mr. Lindley's remarks that these highly democratic nations with their long experience of colonial administration have not managed their estates well?

Suppose a Frenchman or a Dutchman should suggest that his country have a say in the management of Puerto Rico or Hawaii or the Philippines, would it be likely to make for good relations between the United Nations which are of such vital importance and about which Mr. Lindley expresses such concern?

Mr. Lindley goes on to say that America has interests in certain central Pacific islands now in Japanese occupation and will have to take possession of them permanently. How will this be in harmony with the first clause of the Atlantic Charter the parties to which, according to the basic English version, agree "not to take more land nor increase their power in any other way"? Certain newspapers recently spoke of America's "pharisaical attitude" in international affairs. Is not Mr. Lindley giving them substance for this allegation? Like my namesake I ask only for information.

ROSA DARTLE.
New York City, Jan. 18.

Tin Salvage

I can give you from personal experience excellent reasons why the can collection should have dropped off as it did.

1. I had, for years, a nice little can opener which I prized, since the "rolling" kind baffled me as to how to use it. Came the can salvage and I cut up cans. Endlessly, until they came out of my ears, I cut up tin cans. I faithfully saved them until my little kitchen looked like a scrap yard, and I had to do something about them then I'd spend three or four hours of my precious free Sunday cutting up those d——d cans. In the process I usually also cut myself up. Adhesive bandaids regularly decorated my fingers, several of them, after such a clean-up. Then one day I awoke to the realization that cutting up cans had thoroughly ruined my nice little can opener. I was both angry and distressed, but thought, I'll have to get another one.

2. I started out looking for a can opener, first casually, then frantically. Literally none was to be had. I needed a can opener, mine was useless. Finally I located two excuses for can openers, objects with an intestinal sharp triangular edge and a bulky wooden handle that were next to impossible to manipulate. I swore each time I tried to use them. They never seemed quite to make up their minds whether they wanted to cut the can or to cut my fingers. I mourned my lost can opener all the more intensively.

3. One day, by a lucky break, I chanced on a store where they actually had real can openers in stock—wall ones. They cost $2, and $2 was a lot for a can opener, more than I could afford, but I was desperate. It works like a charm. I intend to keep it that way by reasonable use. Reasonable use does not provide for cutting open both ends of endless tin cans.

I save waste fat and waste paper, buy bonds, give blood, pay ration points, and do not hoard goods. But, brother, I'm through cutting up empty tin cans! And no amount of monetary return or any similar inducement which the salvage officials might extend will ever again make me resume the practice!

But I have a constructive suggestion. Why don't volunteers with plenty of can openers, lots of time and tough fingers form a collection service of cans, gather in a large basement, or something, and have a can-cutting-up bee?

WORKING WIFE
Washington, Feb. 9.

Rhine Territory

By Paul Winkler

This War And Last

FRANCE'S DIRECT—and anxious—concern regarding the German Rhine territory has been highlighted recently by the repeated emphatic statements of General de Gaulle on this point.

For one thing, by far the major part of Germany's total coal reserves are in this region, and according to present industrial concepts, possession or lack of possession of this resource would make the difference between a Germany able to make war again and a Germany incapable of doing so.

The importance of coal in the political-economic-military complex was illustrated from the opposite point of view during the last war, when the six principal German industrial associations addressed a confidential memorandum to Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg on May 20, 1915, pointing out the necessity of holding onto the coal deposits of Belgium and northern France. "Coal," they opined, "is one of the most decisive weapons of political influence."

A British Opinion

The authoritative London Economist believes that the French army should be assigned to the task of occupying the Rhine territory because France has more "staying power" on the Rhine than either Great Britain or the United States. This is simply another way of saying that since France occupies contiguous territory, it will be easier for her to mount guard on the Rhine without being obliged to comply with the clamor to "bring the boys back home" than is the case for the two English-speaking powers.

Since the Dumbarton Oaks plan does not provide for the formation of genuine international police forces, under international authority and capable of carrying out an occupation from the international point of view, it must be national forces which assume this task. And since Russia is undoubtedly uninterested in occupying western Germany, the choice is restricted so far as large nations are concerned, to the three powers already mentioned.

After the last war, America and Britain participated in the occupation of the Rhineland, where they showed an inclination to assume dangerously sentimental and unrealistic positions. The very genuine movement for Rhineland separatism, which, if it had succeeded, might have given the world at least a partial guarantee against a renewal of Germany's aggression, was opposed by the English-speaking powers.

The Record

The story of the extent to which American and British policy contributed to bring about the failure of Rhineland separatism can be found in the memoirs of the two American generals who played a major part in the occupation of the territory. Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett reports that in 1919 a movement developed in favor of ousting the Prussian civil authorities and founding a Rhenish republic on the west bank of the Rhine. On May 22 a delegation of French officers from Mayence called on General Liggett in Coblentz, told him that a convention of 50 separatist representatives had been called to meet in Coblentz, and that the French Rhineland commander was prepared to recognize any civil government which the separatists might establish. They asked what General Liggett's attitude would be.

Liggett replied that under existing instructions he would be obliged to decline to deal with any new government and could recognize only the central regime of Berlin. This answer caused the project to be dropped.

Not previously available to the public was the text of the telegram which General Liggett received on that same date from Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrews, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"With reference to telephonic conversation re possible political agitation by outsiders in territory occupied by the Army of Occupation: The Commander-in-Chief approves the action already taken by you and further directs that you refuse to allow French or other political agitators to operate in the territory controlled by you no matter by whose order they claim to be operating or desire to be permitted to operate."

The separatist movement was similarly discouraged in other parts of the Rhineland and in the Palatinate as well. In several towns, the British and American authorities gave a free hand to Berlin's police to clean them out. Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen explained American opposition to the establishment of an autonomous Rhineland state as being based on the theory that it was contrary to the terms of the armistice and would provide a source of future warfare. In his Rhineland Journal he expressed the opinion that "the weakening of Prussia is a dangerous game on the part of France."

But did he have misgiving afterwards about the accuracy of his judgement and that of his American and British colleagues? For at a later date, he wrote in the same diary (too late for his doubts to have any practical effect):

"I am not positively sure that our policy forbidding any propaganda relative to the Rhine Republic is sound."

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Unconstitutional In Purpose

AN ISSUE AFFECTING the fundamental structure of the American Government is now being agitated by men like Mr. Taft in the Senate. It is whether the head of an executive department, in this instance the Secretary of Commerce, is to continue to be what he has always been, an assistant of the President, or whether he is to become—through control of the appointment—an agent of the legislature.

LIPPMANN

Mr. Taft, and those who think as he does, wish to reject Mr. Wallace on the ground that he does not have the confidence of a majority of the Senate. This is, I submit, a radical departure from the American constitutional system, wholly unworkable and profoundly dangerous. It is no wonder that true conservatives like Senator George will have none of it.

IF THE SENATE asserts the power to reject Mr. Wallace on the ground that it does not agree with him, then it is claiming the power to appoint the Secretary of Commerce. If it says to the President: "You cannot have Henry Wallace in your Cabinet because we do not like him," then it can say the same thing to the next man and the next man after that whom the President nominates. It can say to the President: "The only man we are willing to confirm is a man that we, not you, have named."

No such power is vested in Congress. The Senate's power to confirm has never been regarded as meaning the power to control the selection of the President's Cabinet. The limits of the power of Congress are clearly indicated by the fact that it has no power to remove a Cabinet officer except by impeaching him and convicting him of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." If Congress cannot remove a Cabinet official because it does not agree with him, then it has no constitutional ground for refusing to confirm him because it does not agree with him.

THE ATTEMPT to reject Mr. Wallace is, to put it bluntly, a usurpation of power which, if it succeeded, would establish the right of Congress, by rejecting anyone it had not chosen, to appoint the executive officers of the Government. The American system would be unworkable if Congress assumed the power to appoint the officials through whom the President performs his duties. For under our system Cabinet officers are merely his assistants, and their acts are the President's acts.

If Congress has the power to control the selection of the President's Cabinet, then what is to happen if the President wants Henry Wallace and Congress refuses to confirm him? How is the deadlock to be broken, and the business of governing carried on? Under the British parliamentary system, if the legislature votes no confidence in a member of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister has the right to dissolve Parliament, hold an election, and let the country resolve the conflict. But the President does not have that power. Unless he does have it, the Cabinet cannot be made the creature of Congress without paralyzing the Government.

As long as we have a Government based on the separation of powers, we must as Madison said when the question was debated in the Philadelphia convention, insist that the Executive and the legislature "be independent of each other." This independence would disappear if the Senate asserted the right of controlling the appointment of Cabinet officers.

IT WAS AN ERROR of principle on the part of the President not to divorce the lending power from the Department of Commerce before he nominated Mr. Wallace. For Mr. Wallace is the exponent of a new policy, and the lending power was vested in Mr. Jesse Jones for purposes which are different from those which Mr. Wallace proposes. Congress has a right and a duty to pass on the new policy, and it would in some measure have lost that right if Mr. Wallace had inherited all of Mr. Jones' powers.

The George bill cures this error. But those who want to go beyond the George bill and reject Mr. Wallace because they disagree with his policies, have fallen into an error which is at least as great as the President's original error. They should reconsider their position. For they are, in the heat of partisanship, proposing to defend conservative principles by resorting to acts that are radically alien to the American system, and would if they succeeded, mark a deep revision of the Constitution.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"He thinks just because he's a big executive he has to use every telephone in the place!"

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

THE MEMORY OF MAN IS VERY SHORT. Today few people remember a man who once chairmaned the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—the agency which has been such a storm center in the Wallace-Jones fight. In fact few people recall that Jesse Jones was preceded in that office by another Democrat, and that Jones did not succeed—as most people believe — Charles G. Dawes as RFC chairman.

The man whom Jesse Jones actually succeeded was the late Atlee Pomerene, former Democratic Senator from Ohio; and thereby hangs an interesting story of how Jesse got the job which his friends in the Senate say should not be given to Henry Wallace.

In 1932 when Dawes stepped out as RFC chairman, President Hoover waited until Andrew Mellon, then Ambassador to Great Britain, was back in the United States of America on a visit, in order to ask his advice on who should succeed Dawes.

Hoover told Mellon that Jesse Jones, then a member of the RFC, but not chairman, had asked him for the appointment as chairman, so Hoover wanted to know what Mellon thought of Jones' financial foresight and ability. Hoover also explained that he was seriously considering appointing a Democrat as chairman.

Mellon replied that he knew Jones, but did not think too much of his foresight in finance, citing the fact that Jones had plunged heavily in New York real estate which at that time was seriously depreciated in value.

Mellon went on to say that if President Hoover was looking for a Democrat as chairman, which might be a good idea, he could recommend a man whom he thought had an unusual knowledge of corporation finance. During the investigation of the Teapot Dome Oil Scandal, Mellon continued, Owen D. Roberts (now Justice of the Supreme Court) and Atlee Pomerene, former Senator from Ohio, had come to the Treasury to trace the corporate holdings of the oil companies involved. And Mellon said he had been greatly impressed by the manner in which Pomerene took hold of the situation and did more work on the matter than Roberts, who was a corporation lawyer.

So Hoover turned Jones down and appointed former Senator Pomerene of Ohio, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Jones Buttonholes FDR

MEANWHILE ROOSEVELT WAS NOMINATED AND LATER ELECTED President. Shortly after election, Jesse Jones went down to Florida to visit him and made a strenuous bid to become chairman of the RFC. Among other things he impressed upon Roosevelt was that Atlee Pomerene had been for Al Smith at the Chicago Convention of 1932, while he, Jones, said he had swung the Texas delegation over to Roosevelt. Actually, Pomerene had put ex-Governor White of Ohio, in nomination at Chicago. While he took no vigorous part in the convention, it was true he had not been for Roosevelt.

Farley also went to bat for Jesse Jones, telling the President-elect that Jones had swung the Texas delegation and that Roosevelt owed him a debt of gratitude.

So as a reward for Jones' political support, rather than because of any financial genius, it was decided that Jesse was to become chairman of the RFC.

However, this was not made known to Atlee Pomerene. In fact he never knew about it from Roosevelt himself. It was Jesse Jones who broke the news. On the morning of March 4, just before the inauguration, the RFC held a meeting and afterward the former Senator from Ohio went up to his apartment at the Wardman Park, packed his bags, and drove back to Ohio.

There was no difference whatsoever between the reason why Jones was appointed chairman of the RFC and why Henry Wallace was appointed. In both cases it was in reward for political services. But there was one difference between 1933 and 1945. When Pomerene was replaced, he retired without any protest. When Jesse Jones was replaced, he issued an exchange of letters with the President never intended for publication, launched a bitter tirade against his successor, and started a personal lobby against both Wallace and the President which is still continuing.

Capitol Chaff

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN HANNEGAN DID A LOT toward solidifying both wings of the Democratic Party by the way he worked for Henry Wallace's confirmation. He was busy as a bird-dog buttonholing Senators for Wallace. Since Hannegan's opposition to Wallace at Chicago was resented by liberal Democrats, his current support healed the breach . . . Vice President Truman who defeated Wallace at Chicago, also pulled potent wires for him as Secretary of Commerce . . . So did Democratic Treasurer Ed Pauley, though Wallace declined to consider him as Federal Loan Administrator . . . Sulphuric Editor Louis Ruppel of the Chicago Herald-American is doing a real job for returned servicemen by focusing public attention on the veteran's button. The public hasn't really become allergic to the button yet . . . Ex-Congressman "Cousin Nat" Patton of Texas, who called King George and Queen Elizabeth of England "Cousin," finds it hard to get off the public payroll. He now has a $4000 job with the Veterans Administration . . . Congressman Mike Mansfield of Montana, is making an important report to Congress on the Burma Road . . . Hardhitting ex-Congressman Calvin Johnson of Illinois, Republican, who was defeated for reelection by Serviceman Melvin Price, is back in Washington working for small businessmen . . . Congressman Price, who was doing KP at Camp Lee, Virginia, when his election to Congress was announced, has now been invited to return to his former training grounds and address the trainees there . . . OWI is toying with the idea of inviting small groups of newspapermen from Allied and liberated countries to visit the U. S. to give them a better understanding of American democracy.

Rootin'-Tootin' Congressmen

THE TWO MOST RABID, ranting, rip-roaring Congressmen on Capitol Hill are Rankin of Mississippi and Hoffman of Michigan. Though one is a Democrat, the other a Republican, they see eye to eye on most things.

But the other day during the debate on the agricultural census "Silent" John Rankin tried to win over some Republican votes for the bill. Addressing himself to the Republicans, the one-track-mind Mississippian whose one liberal stand is for TVA and rural electrification talked about the proportion of American farm homes served with electricity.

Suddenly Rankin's Republican counterpart, rootin'-tootin' Clare Hoffman, jumped up to interrupt.

"We like to follow the gentleman. We just love him," he said, "but we cannot go along with everything."

"Let me say to the gentleman from Michigan that 58 per cent of the farm homes in Michigan are without electricity today," Rankin shot back.

"But," Hoffman replied, "our farmers can read and write, and that is more than yours can do."

"If your farmers can read in the dark," Rankin replied, "what could they do if they had lights?"

But it was all in fun. Shortly afterward Rankin and Hoffman were strolling arm in arm through the House lobby.

Work Or Starve

By Merlo Pusey

Is It Preferable To Work Or Jail?

WORK OR JAIL has an ugly sound in American ears. Probably more than any other people we resent any sort of compulsion that is not imperatively necessary to our national security. Consequently there is no occasion for surprise when Congress refuses to take the May-Bailey bill at one gulp.

PUSEY

The House didn't like this bill. When the President called for national service legislation and the Army, Navy, WPB, WMC and other war agencies made it clear that compulsion is needed to man some of our war plants, the House Military Affairs Committee examined in detail the various plans offered. It reported out the revised May-Bailey bill as the least objectionable of the lot. After a stormy session the House too accepted this bill because of the conviction that some legislation had to be passed and that direct penalties for men 18 to 45 refusing to do war work were the lesser of various evils.

Now the Senate Military Affairs Committee is going through a similar experience, although it seems to be moving toward a different conclusion. It has exposed a number of weaknesses in the May-Bailey bill and the basic objection to that measure is certainly no less weighty than it was before. Where the committee's chief difficulty will arise, however, is in devising a satisfactory substitute.

All thought of a full-fledged National Service Act, such as the President suggested, now seems to have been abandoned. Interest is currently leaning toward replacement of the May-Bailey bill by a measure to put statutory power behind the existing program of the War Manpower Commission. An act of that sort might be better than the letdown certain to follow from failure to pass any manpower legislation, but the debate on this idea in the House showed that it has at least two critical weaknesses.

THE FIRST of these defects is that the power to be granted the WMC would be used negatively. A bill to implement the WMC was sponsored in the House by Representative Voorhis. It would authorize the WMC to "squeeze" workers out of nonessential industries by fixing employment ceilings in labor-shortage areas. Employers could be forced to release all their workers and denied the right to hire others by mandate of the WMC. But these workers would not necessarily be compelled to take war jobs. The only power which the WMC could exercise over them would be to keep them out of jobs if they should refuse to follow its directives.

This is no time to be imposing idleness as a penalty. The country obviously needs the services of every able-bodied man working in some essential capacity. If compulsion is to be used, surely it should be used to put men to work and not to keep them idle. Incidentally, this negative approach would give a great advantage to the rich. They could remain aloof from the war effort without being touched. Only the man who must work to keep the wolf from his door would feel the compulsion of the Voorhis bill, and for him its penalty of no work for failure to comply with WMC orders would be the severest sort of punishment.

The other critical defect of this bill is that it lodges what is in effect drafting power in a centralized Washington agency—the WMC. Chairman McNutt would be in a position to put non-essential employers in labor-shortage areas out of business and to send their workers into war industries, with starvation as the penalty for noncompliance. It is a cardinal principle of democracy that no such arbitrary power over the lives of individuals should be vested in one man.

When compulsion is necessary to our security as a Nation, sound custom demands that its exercise be kept close to the people. That is why we have hundreds of local draft boards and not a centralized bureaucracy selecting men for military service. The House was so determined to retain this principle in any legislation requiring workers to serve in war plants for the duration that it rejected the Voorhis bill by 205 to 71.

PROBABLY the Senate Military Affairs Committee can write a better bill than Mr. Voorhis and his advisers did. But if it is to avoid invidious exemptions for men who do not have to work for a living, if it is to be positive rather than negative in its approach and if it is to achieve local administration so far as the designation of men for war service is concerned, the May bill would seem to be a much better foundation on which to build than any measure merely legalizing the WMC program.

Let's not deceive ourselves. Work or jail is distasteful even in the interests of victory, just as fight or jail is. But if compulsion is necessary, it cannot be made less objectionable by substituting starvation for fines and jail sentences and applying that more drastic penalty only to those who live from hand to mouth.

'Ice-Capades' a Gorgeous Hit

By Nelson B. Bell

Opening before a capacity audience in Uline Arena last night, "Ice-Capades of 1945" revealed itself as a gorgeous and abundant entertainment.

Kaleidoscopic in color and movement, always spectacular, often alive with comedy and frequently thrilling in the speed and daring of its principals, this rhythmic rink-revue also at times takes on the hue of pageantry in the measured cadences and deliberate dignity of its more placid periods.

Punctuating the trip-hammer succession of the 27 "scenes" listed on the program, are what the musical stage denominates "production numbers" of uncommon magnitude and beauty, executed with a smooth-running skill and precision that more often than not causes one to forget that the whole expansive business is being enacted on the thin, steel blades of ice-skates.

Most elaborate of these Chester Hale creations are "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" and "Fiesta," opening and closing the first half of the bill, "A Dresden Holiday" and "The Royal Canadian Northwest Mounties," opening and closing the portion of the program following intermission, and "Sun Valley Winterlude," coming in between.

The production is packed with such a plethora of skating proficiency that to give credit to all the stars to whom credit is due would be almost to write a book.

If the virtually continuous applause swelled a little now and again, it was for the Benoit Sisters, ballerinas on blades; Don Condon and Mary Bohland, a ballet duo; Ted Meza, for his amazingly agile acrobatic tap dance on the points of his runners; Trixie, in a Grade-A juggling specialty while gliding all over the huge rink; "Red" McCarthy, "The Blue God," in his electrifying dare-deviltry; Chuckie Stein, whose skill both on the ice and in comedy belies her ostensible babyhood; Eric Waite, one of the foremost of the skating funsters, and Donna Atwood and Jimmy Lawrence, who score tremendously individually and as a team. All this, mind you, is in the first half.

After the labor battalion has cleared the surface of the ice, after the manner of a baseball diamond between two halves of a doubleheader, Eleanor Meister, Nate and Edythe Walley, Loeb and Surete, Phil Taylor, "Steppin' High with Johnny Walker"; Carmel Stewart and Polly Connor, "Hay, Hay, Pansy," with Ted Meza and Leo Loeb as the Various horse under the whip-cracking of Edythe Walley, and the veteran Orrin Markhus and Irma Thomas, those "Two Old Smoothies," all come in for roof-rending recognition.

On both sides of intermission, Pattie Phillippi enlists animated attention with some baton-swinging that would be difficult enough standing still on terra firma. Marilyn Quinn, last year's "Junior Miss" and this year's "Debutante," is another who spins out a hit for herself.

"Ice-Capades" is richly costumed and impeccably staged. Accompaniment is provided by an excellent orchestra under the conductorship of Jerome Mayhall.

The engagement will continue through Tuesday, February 20. A kindly tip would be not to let so bounteous an entertainment get away.

7 'Poll Tax State Legislators Subpenaed for Vote Hearing

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Four U. S. Senators and three members of the House of Representatives have been subpenaed to give testimony in the Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C., Friday and Saturday of this week, concerning voting conditions in Southern "poll tax states," Moss A. Plunkett, Roanoke attorney and president of the Southern Electoral Reform League, announced here today.

Those summoned include Senators Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia; Tom Connally, Texas; Kenneth D. McKellar, Tennessee, and Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi, and Representatives John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Legislation; Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, and Howard W. Smith, of the Eighth Virginia District, third member of the House Rules Committee.

"These men," Mr. Plunkett said, "have been selected because of their intimate knowledge of Southern voting conditions and because voting conditions in theri areas are typical of those of the South as a whole. After they have given their depositions, our work will be concluded except for giving the evidence to the House Committee on Elections for action."

Edwin J. Madill Is Administrative Officer for OCS

Edwin J. Madill, 3931 Huntington st. nw., Chevy Chase, has been appointed administrative officer to the Office of Contract Settlement.

Prior to this appointment he was personnel officer for the Treasurer of the United States.

In 1933 Madill was tax analyst for the Michigan State tax commission, and from 1934 to 1936 he was with the Tax Division, Legal Department, of the Home Owner's Loan Corporation. He joined the Office of the Treasurer in 1936.

25 Report Today For Induction

Twenty-five Washington men have been ordered to report to the services today. They are:

Thomas Casberg, Chester Cribben, Billy Gearing, James McNeice, Charles Pfund, Frances Dipietro, Stewart Magee, Ethan Mellin, Charles Plarr, Robert Raley, Samual Stokes, Willard Lancaster, Paul Leonard, Anthony Leonardi, James Mangum, Garland Montague, Fred Rop, Donald Seidenspiner, Theodore Smith, Leonard Wertz, Albert Betts, Elbert Daniels, Robert Jefferies, Robert Murphy, John Skelton.

LEONARD LYONS

Broadway Gazette

New York, Feb. 12.

THEATER DEPART.: The late Lilyan Tashman, who was the wife of Edmund Love, once confessed her discouragement concerning the Broadway theater. Miss Tashman vowed that she wished to be through with it and go to a tropic island to get as far away from it as possible. "I want an island where the weather is nice, and palm trees to sit under at night, and tropic moonlight," Miss Tashman added, "—ah, moonlight. Just enough to read 'Variety' by."

MAE WEST

HISTORY DEPT.: Mike Todd, producer of the Mae West show "Catherine Was Great," went to see the show which now is on tour. He noticed that Miss West, portraying Empress Catherine, no longer was giving it the sexy touches which brought the customers into the Shubert Theater in N. Y. despite the critics' notices . . . Todd visited the author-star backstage and asked: "What happened to you? What made you change it so?" . . . Miss West hippety-hopped across the room and shrugged: "I had a dream last night. Catherine came to me and said: 'Mae, play it straight.'"

CRIME DEPT.: Robert Irwin is the mad sculptor who was sentenced to Matteawan for life, after pleading guilty to the triple Gedeon murders on Easter Sunday a few years ago. Recently Irwin wrote to his New York doctor and confided that he is facing a difficult problem. He had found a sparrow and one of its feet was frozen off. "I'm keeping it in a box, but I'm afraid it will die," Irwin wrote. "I don't want to kill it, yet it cannot possibly live if I turn it free. So what shall I do?" Irwin asked. "Anyway, this is a tough world for lots of people, including sparrows."

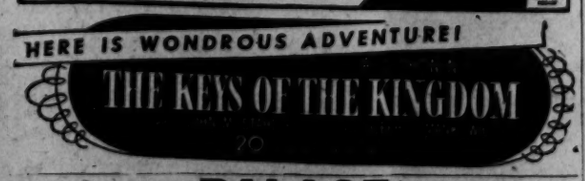
SUCCESS DEPT.: Last year Max Gordon, the producer, was about to enter Sardi's when a girl who was selling copies of Actor's Cues for 5 cents each, asked if he would buy one. Gordon glanced at her, and said: "You're too attractive to be doing this. You should be in a show. Come and see me" . . . The next day the girl came to Gordon's office. The producer hired her, Lauren Bacall, for an understudy role in "Franklin Street." The show opened out of town, but never was brought to New York . . . Last week, when Gordon read that Miss Bacall was in town, he telephoned and left his name. But Miss Bacall is quite involved now. She never called back.

PET DEPT.: Capt. John Patrick, author of the hit show, "The Hasty Heart," took Anne Burr to dinner. Miss Burr, who plays the nurse in his show, ordered a hamburger. She didn't finish all of it, but when the waiter started to take the plate away, she said: "Please wrap up the meat for me. I have a dog at home" . . . When the waiter started to sweep up the tablecloth, Capt. Patrick told him: "Please wrap up the crumbs. I have a bird at home."

LOCAL NEWS: The National Association of Manufacturers has decided to abandon its million-and-a-half-dollar advertising project promoting private enterprise as the best way to help people Earn More, Buy More, Save More . . . Herbert Bayard Swope, who is a Democrat, received an interim appointment by Governor Dewey as vice president of the Long Island Park Commission. Swope's appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Legislature . . . The annual meeting of the 5000 delegates of the Illinois Farmer groups was called off because of the travel problem. As a substitute, there will be a four-day radio conference, six hours a day. The delegates sit in their homes, turn the radio dials and without traveling, can listen to the speakers.

Classes in Infant Care

Infant care and feeding will be taught at the prenatal classes which will meet each Tuesday at 3 p. m. at the Greenbelt Public Health office, 2-A Gardenway rd.



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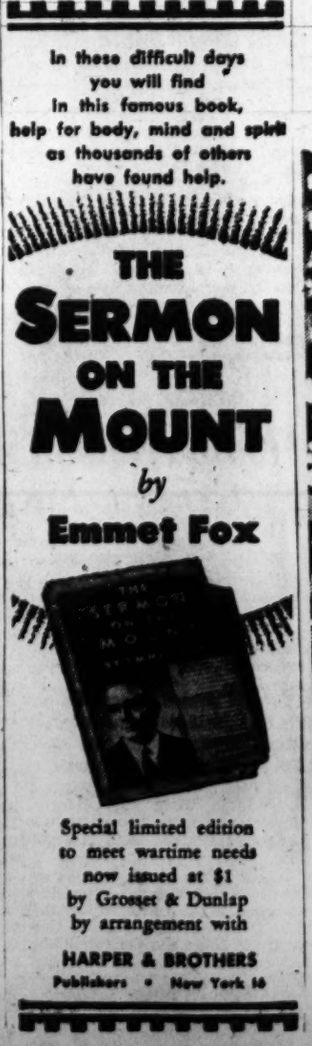
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Winter's TWO-WAY ROAD TO Summer
To those who have experienced a winter visit in Florida's delightful clime, this scene will recall the swift, smooth transition from winter to summer provided by the Orange Blossom Special, the Silver Meteor and other modern trains of Seaboard's famed passenger fleet. It is also a reminder of the transportation comforts you can expect from the Seaboard in the future, when war's demands have been met.
Most folk, this winter, are remaining at home and for them we are happy to provide "packaged" Florida sunshine—golden citrus fruit and fresh grown vegetables in bountiful variety—brought speedily and regularly by Seaboard's crack freights—the Marketer, the Greyhound, the Red Fox, and others.
Whether you come to Florida or stay at home, the Seaboard Railway—winter's two-way road to summer—is always the dependable link between you and the delights of this magic clime.
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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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One month.. 1.30	One month.. .55	One month.. .85

Rates to Foreign Countries not listed will be furnished upon request.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Tuesday, February 13, 1945

Big Three

The report of the Big Three on their Crimea Conference will remove a lot of bogeys which have recently clustered around the relations of the Allied powers. The bogeys flourished like the green bay tree on the lack of information to come out of previous conferences. This time the Big Three review their decisions comprehensively, though the details, for obvious reasons, are not altogether clear. The major fear that has been put at rest is that Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill would have to accept Stalin's *diktat*. In all the decisions the Soviet leader seems to have approached his task of relining the foundations of Big Three accord in a spirit of compromise. No other spirit would have corresponded with the need of maintaining our grand alliance in the postwar world.

One outstanding accomplishment is the agreement to set up a central control commission in Germany. The heart of postwar unity among the Allies is their relation with Germany. Of immediate importance is what system shall be adopted in policing functions. It had been agreed that all the principal Allies, including France, should be given a specific area for occupation. But till the present announcement was made the Russians had been reported to be cold toward the project for a unifying commission. Common sense, however, has prevailed. Without a central commission the Inter-Allied concert would go on the rocks. Without it the Germans would be presented with a heaven-sent opportunity to play one ally off against the other. The danger, of course, is not yet over. But, with a proper organizational set-up, the difficulties inherent in separate jurisdictions are lessened.

The item that more than anything else shows a spirit of compromise in the Crimea is the reference to Poland. Mr. Roosevelt is to be complimented for not being rushed off his feet by the fait accompli of the Lublin Committee. Evidently he took to the Crimea with him a proposal to reconsider the problem of Poland. The territorial aspect of it is only part of that problem. The other is the issue of an independent Poland. In order to assume independence, a commission has been set up to try to bring together "Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad" in the formation of a new government to be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity. This government will then hold "free and unfettered" elections. Territorial adjustments are provided for. It is impossible as yet to say of what these adjustments consist, but the provision for "digressions from it (the Curzon Line) in some regions of five to eight kilometers" may or may not imply that Lwov, at least, will be considered an integral part of Poland. The future of Lwov will be the test of whether the arrangement is a real compromise. The western boundary of the new Poland will be defined after Germany has been crushed.

A similar meeting of minds is reported in connection with the equally thorny problem of Yugoslavia. Cognizance at last is taken of the claims of the prewar Parliament to consideration. After all, it was this Parliament that helped to rally the country into war against Hitler, and to that extent delayed the Fuehrer's descent upon Russia. Both the Yugoslav and Polish provisions afforded a specific reassurance that the United States has not washed its hands of political settlements in eastern Europe. All talk of the Teheran agreements as a huge partition treaty of Europe into exclusive spheres of influence is thoroughly undermined by the Crimea agreement. There will be joint action on the part of the three powers in tiding the liberated areas over the transition period from war to peace, as we have been repeatedly suggesting.

All military arrangements now have been made for the extirpation of Nazi and, it is important to record, militarist Germany. Enough arrangements have also been made about the peace to warrant a renewal of hope that misunderstandings will be reduced to a minimum. Decisions have been made regarding reparations from Germany. France is to be consulted on the matter of the occupation of Germany. She will be asked with China to join with the other principal Allies in calling the Allied world together to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks plan. As to this, the last disagreement among the underwriting Allies has been ironed out, namely, the lack of agreement on voting power in the Security Council. We are left to speculate on the nature of this compromise, if any.

What is most pleasing in the release is that arrangements have been made for periodical meeting of the principal foreign ministers in line with Mr. Eden's suggestion. The same formal liaison has likewise been established among the military chiefs of staff. An inconspicuous and vague item says that "meetings of the three staffs" will be continued. Looking into the future after VE-Day, we are inclined to think of this item as one of the most important reassurances in a document of reassurances. The President is to be complimented on his part in this all-encompassing achievement.

Treaty Dispute

Governor Warren's objection, in California's name, to senatorial ratification of the waterway treaty with Mexico already has had some unpleasant repercussions. A movement has been started in Mexico to deny California the migrant Mexican workers who help to harvest California's crops. A cloud has been cast over the American foreign ministers' conference which opens in Mexico City on February 21. This treaty, in Latin-American estimation, is the key to the realities of our professions as a good neighbor.

Of course, California's opposition to the treaty, which is now under consideration by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is not a new thing. This opposition should likewise be understandable in a country like Mexico, which is equally thirsty for water. At the same time California's attitude is alone among all the seven Colorado Basin States. Solitary among them California voted against the formula upon which the treaty is based, even though California produces not a single drop of the Colorado. In the circumstances California's opposition could not hold up the diplomatic negotiations with Mexico. For international reasons a treaty was overdue, since the issue has plagued Mexican-American relations for years. For national reasons, also, the Mexican right needed definition. Further development of Colorado River water, with the determination of the Mexican claim, can proceed without let or hindrance from Mexico.

The Californians do not challenge either the need of defining Mexico's claim or the desirability of a treaty. It is *this* treaty, as Governor Warren said, that the Californians oppose. Under it the Mexicans are pledged to have delivered to their country 1½ million acre feet of water from the Colorado River, the delta of which is situated in Mexican territory. The Californians say that this is double the sum of water that Mexico is entitled to. The figure is the amount that Mexico got by normal flow prior to the building of Boulder Dam, which, by regulating the Colorado, benefited Mexico as well as the United States, in that Mexico was saved from floods and got its water desilted. Since the construction of the dams Mexican usage of Colorado water has increased. In 1943 Mexico was using well over a million acre feet of Colorado water. In this, as in most other aspects of the dispute, engineering testimony differs: antitreaty experts say 1.1 million acre feet, protreaty experts, 1.8. But a compromise figure would show that Mexico is now using about the same quantity of Colorado water as is guaranteed—subject, however, to a sliding scale in case of drouth—in the disputed treaty. Moreover, half or more of the promised 1.5 would be "return flow." This is water that has already been put to use within California and has seeped back into the river or the canals on the way to Mexico. It is estimated, therefore, that the allocation to Mexico would be 3 or 4 per cent of the primary flow of the Colorado River.

It would seem to be this figure that any arbitration tribunal would have to take into account in case of a rejection of a treaty. For international law, which in this matter is based on treaty precedents, requires the protection of existing uses. That in the event of nonratification Mexico would submit the case to arbitration is undeniable, since there is not the slightest prospect of getting a better treaty out of Mexico. Mexico happens to be every whit as thirsty for water as California. The Imperial Valley, the flowering of which is California's main concern in this treaty dispute, becomes the Mexicali Valley on the other side of the frontier, and Mexico intends to exploit it. Nor could this country back out of arbitration. We would be committed to acceptance of arbitration by our signature of the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty of 1929.

In the meantime Mexican usage of Colorado water in anticipation of arbitration would continue to increase. There is reason to believe that last year the figure was a little less, but very little less, than it was in 1943, say, around the 1.5-million-acre feet guaranteed under this treaty. Much more is available for Mexican use. For, as the downstream country, the waste flowing into the Gulf of California passes through Mexican territory, and this is between 8- and 9-million-acre feet. It is thus difficult to see how the United States could get a better deal at arbitration than is written into the new treay. On the contrary, the prospect is that the deal would be worse. For the Colorado division in this treaty is tied up with a division of the Rio Grande waters which decidedly inures to United States advantage.

We find nothing in the record to sustain the charge that the treaty sells California down the river. Nor can we find that California's legitimate hopes for the future are in danger. With these, of course, the entire Nation is in sympathy. Californian development is American development, and the postwar years will pose a problem in furnishing employment for all our population which calls for the maximum use of all our resources. However, California already gets one third of the waters of the Colorado and is not now using more than a half of that third. That is an indication that this treaty will not stifle the development of Southern California in the conceivable future. Indeed, it has been shown that California itself doesn't consider itself in danger. The evidence has been furnished to the State Department and presented in evidence before the Senate Committe. Actually California offered itself to supply Mexican needs out of its own facilities, but, of course, at a price. The offer was made by the Imperial Irrigation District of California.

It is in the material no less than in the moral interests of the country that the treaty be ratified with minimum delay. The State Department appears to have gone the limit in consulting all the interests concerned in the hope that at this delicate stage of our continental relations there would be the minimum of argument.

Kudos For Communists

Senator McKellar, in his intemperate attack the other day on Aubrey Williams, paid the American Communists an unconscious and altogether unwarranted tribute. He counted Mr. Williams among their adherents or supporters on the extremely tenuous ground that he was so represented in reports of the Dies Committee. It is well known, of course, that almost everyone in public life whose political philosophy happened to be the left of Martin Dies' was labeled a radical or a fellow traveler by the little group over which that authority on Americanism presided. The late Senator George Norris' name was in the files. So was that of the former president of Smith College, William Allan Neilson. The list is long—and for the most part extremely honorable.

Aubrey Williams earned membership in it by virtue of having devoted most of his mature life to serving the disadvantaged. He is a radical in the sense that he seeks reform of the conditions in American life which produce ignorance and poverty. But if men are to be considered Communists because of this sort of radicalism, then the term is entitled to a respect which Americans have never hitherto accorded it. And Senator McKellar might well pause to wonder if he is not helping to make the Communists respectable. He has given them the best publicity they have received since the political demise of Martin Dies.

Sweet Chariot

There was nothing *ersatz* about the sunshine that washed all the inhabitants of Washington yesterday, rich and poor, sinner and saint, in its amiable and langorous warmth. It was strictly the finest prewar quality sunshine; and no priorities nor coupons were required for the enjoyment of it. It was rationed only to the extent that sunshine is always rationed astronomically at this time of year—that is to say, no more than 10 hours and 22 minutes worth to any one customer.

Most of us who found a little time to walk or to idle in yesterday's sunshine were grateful for it, we think; especially so as it came in the form of a gratuity, you might say. Heaven is certainly under no obligation to provide us with even skimmed sunshine, and far less with cream of sunshine, at this phase of the year. Had the weather people yesterday suspended from one of their windows a little placard with the legend, "Sorry, No Sunshine," there could have been no reasonable complaint.

It is a curious thing how in troubled times we become acutely aware of the fine weather, which in more tranquil times we tend to take for granted. For example, the memoirs most of those who experienced and survived the French Revolutionary Reign of Terror make some mention of the beautiful spring and early summer of 1794. Similarly, nearly all those who witnessed the fall of France in May and June of 1940 have testified that that spring was the most beautiful in their memory.

Probably it was no more beautiful than many another spring, but seemed more beautiful by its contrast with the horrors and evils and panics of the moment; for the sun, it has been said, is forever looking upon the man-made ugliness of the world, yet is never itself defiled. And yesterday perhaps the amiability and liberality of the sun seemed all the nobler by contrast with our own parsimonies of spirit.

MIST IN THE GARDEN

Step down from stone that seems to drift
From the quiet closing of a door.
Step down upon the garden walk—
River that flows so darkly here,
Dividing the dim-silvered lawn.
There is a tremulous curtain hung
Between this place and the wide sky
Where earlier the first birds sang.
Beyond that curtain no loud light,
No enemy of peace may enter . . .
Yet out footsteps wake half-echoes
Where the grass-blades press
Heavy as though with autumn's rain.
The words we spoke at evening-time
Wait like the clouded sun
That will with noon dissolve this world
Capturing branch by branch the trees,
The green of grass,
The stone whose color is the pearl.

SARA Van ALSTYNE ALLEN

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Job Of The Navy

Aboard LST 293, Crossing the English Channel.

THE STREAM of traffic that started across the Channel on D-Day has never stopped. While it is nothing like the vast armada that opened the invasion, the flow of men and supplies is still so large that the U. S. Navy has a sizeable transport task on its hands.

If the war is nearly over, as "spokesmen" in Washington are beginning to hint again, the Navy doesn't know it. Navy men doing this job do know that German submarine packs are hunting again in formidable numbers, and the perils from the enemy and the weather seem as real as though the war had just begun.

The fog is closing down so tight that the bow of the ship 200 feet forward from the bridge is barely visible. But along with the darkness it is a cover for the convoy forming up for the night run to a French port. The voices on the bridge are muffled.

This forty-sixth Channel crossing of LST 293 is routine, except that no operation like this can ever be routine. Because the hazards are always unexpected, caution must be constant. A blinker light is signalling us and somewhere a fog horn is sounding.

We slide so close past another LST that in spite of the mist and dark you can almost read the numbers on her bow. Ours is the lead ship and the responsibility on Skipper Lieut. John C. Kamps is heavy. He gives terse orders down the speaking tube to the navigator and steersman below.

IT IS RAINING and the rain may clear the fog, which may also serve to make us a more obvious target. A blinker message comes from one of the corvettes assigned to escort us, asking if visibility is sufficient to permit a crossing.

"Reply in the affirmative," the skipper tells our signalman.

Ten minutes later the same query is repeated, and the reply is also the same. The captain of the corvette obviously doesn't like the prospect, and I, for one, can understand why.

We are feeling our way along cautiously and slowly. You have the sense of groping with your hands through a dark passageway. Down below in the navigator's room are extraordinary new navigation aids that make it possible for us to find our way through the black tunnel crowded with other ships.

Another horn is sounding somewhere, shriller than the fog horn and with a plaintive, unhappy cry. "This is the side of the Navy that the Army never knows about," said Skipper Kamps, who has transported thousands of GI's in safety across the tricky Channel.

Kamps enlisted in the Navy from Baltimore in 1929 at the age of 17. When the war broke out he was a warrant officer in the Philippines. After duty in the Navy Hydrographic Office in Australia, Kamps, who knew navigation, was sent back to the States and assigned as skipper of LST 293.

With inexperienced officers and a green crew, he took her from Pittsburgh down the Mississippi and across the Atlantic. They arrived on this side too late for the invasion trial run, and so D-Day was their first real test together. Along with hundreds of other such crews, they came through it well.

LST's, which are sort of huge sea sleds with very shallow draught, have done one of the most amazing jobs of the war both on this side and in the Pacific. Few realize how important was their part in the invasion. As Navy men are inclined to say with some bitterness, newspaper readers get the impression that the troops walked across the Channel.

SOME LST's are especially equipped with rails to take on locomotives, and they have carried rolling stock which has made military transportation in disorganized France possible. Ours is not equipped with rails, and on this crossing is carrying trucks, munitions and a small number of GI's.

The executive officer and navigator of 293 is Lieut. R. V. Culp, who before the war was a civil engineer in Wenatchee, Wash. At the end of two hours, after the convoy seems to be proceeding on course and the fog has lifted a little, Culp relaxes in the warm officers' room over coffee. He shows us Christmas photographs of his 2-year-old daughter, whom he hasn't seen since she was three weeks old.

This shuttling back and forth across the Channel is a confining sort of life. The crew is not allowed ashore on the French side, and the stay there is in any event brief.

After we have beached in the morning Negro non-coms who came over with us warm up the big trucks, drive them down the ramp through a strip of water and onto the beach. This is routine, too. The drivers sit impassively waiting for the shove from the bulldozer necessary to help them through the deep sand. Last of all come the GI's with their heavy gear, as so many have come before them.

This is D-Day plus 243. The giant machine of war grinds on in spite of what the headlines seem to say.

Germany's Plight

By Barnet Nover

Goebbels Paints A Dark Picture

IN HIS LATEST article in the Nazi weekly, "Das Reich," Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda minister, outdid even himself in portraying Germany's plight in dark colors.

He admitted that "the time has passed when we were able to use space as an operational weapon." Now the enemy is fighting on German soil and "each village and each acre, each city and each factory, which we must give up represents a direct lessening of our war potential." Yet aside from the inevitable promise that Germany would somehow surmount the crisis in which she finds herself, Dr. Goebbels offered no assurance that this process of attrition will be halted.

Describing the tragic plight of the "long columns of refugees passing through our cities and villages," he said that "the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are raging across Eastern and Southeastern Europe." Germany, he admitted, "is bleeding from a thousand wounds and scratches."

ASIDE from its publication in "Das Reich," the article was also broadcast over the German home radio and short-waved to North and South America.

This is proof that Dr. Goebbels is anxious to have his views, gloomy though they are, given the widest dissemination.

To what purpose? Does he hope to arouse sympathy for Germany's present plight? Hardly. Naivete is not one of Goebbels' characteristics.

Was he exaggerating the parlous state of the Reich in order to generate a new wave of wishful thinking in Allied lands and thus lay the basis for ultimate disillusionment?

This may be part of the answer although it cannot be the whole answer. There is abundant evidence that Germany's plight is definitely parlous and is not getting any better.

A close reading of the Goebbels' text suggests that he wrote and published his article with two related purposes in mind. So far as the outside world is concerned he is seeking to raise again, as he has done so often in the past, the specter of bolshevism and thus, if possible, to divide the Allies for only by dividing them could Germany have any chance of winning the war or even securing a negotiated peace.

So far as Germany herself is concerned, Goebbels' purpose is clearly to persuade the German people that they have no alternative but to fight on.

"What we have to suffer today," he told them, "is merely a faint foretaste of the dark fate and disaster which would befall us if we were to fail in this struggle." To that end he elaborated on the plight of the refugees and said that the "reports and pictures portraying the bestiality of the Bolshevist soldiers . . . are such that they cannot even be published."

Once again Goebbels is seeking to bolster up German morale by a campaign of fear and terror.

SO FAR the Nazis have undoubtedly succeeded in this campaign. Despite rumors there is no evidence of wholesale desertions from the German army. There is no evidence of any revolutionary ferment in the Reich, although there are plenty of signs of war-weariness and defeatism. Nor are there any conclusive signs pointing to speedy disintegration of the German war effort.

The nature of the fighting that has occurred both in the east and west during recent weeks suggests that despite the hammer blows she has been subjected to during the past two years Germany remains a formidable opponent.

Nor is there any doubt that Goebbels is speaking not only for himself but for the entire Nazi regime when he writes that "as bitter as it may be to have to give up cities and provinces, and to lose the precious property and blood of our own people . . . all this must be endured."

THE QUESTION is just at what point the will to endure will become inoperative because there is no longer the capacity to endure.

There is no reason to believe that any decision can be reached in the developing Battle of Germany that is not primarily and predominantly a military decision. In other words, the collapse of German morale, the destruction of the German capacity to wage war, will come as a result of the collapse of the German army and not the other way around.

That is why it is of very special significance that thus far there have been few authentic reports of mass surrender on either front even though, as appears to be true, the total number of individuals voluntarily giving themselves up is going up.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the "Free Germany" broadcasts from Moscow are emphasizing more and more the necessity that German soldiers take the law into their own hands and when thwarted in their desire to lay down their arms shoot the SS and their officers who stand in the way.

The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Wehrmacht is still a disciplined force, an army in being and as long as that remains true the end of the fighting in Europe will remain unpredictable.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Pacific Interests

Ernest Lindley's article on Colonial Policy strikes an imperialistic American note strangely at variance with the idealism so widely voiced elsewhere. He suggests that U. S. interests in the Pacific are greater than those of any other member of the United Nations. But a glance at the map will reveal that the great British dominions: Canada, Australia and New Zealand all border on the Pacific, two of them indeed being entirely surrounded by it; and Great Britain herself possesses vast territories in this ocean: Malaya with Singapore, Burma, Borneo, New Guinea and numerous islands.

Have the British indeed not suffered far greater at the hands of Japan than the United States and in spite of ill-informed rumor to the contrary, will they not be at least as anxious to recover their losses and defeat Japan as is the U. S. even when the German war is over?

"The U. S.," says Mr. Lindley, "is carrying the main burden of the war against Japan." What would China have to say about that? Or India, with its great army on the Burma front—a longer battle line than that in western Europe? Or Australia?

He continues that "even though many of the colonies are returned to their former owners the U. S. is likely to insist that it have more to say than in the past about the way they are managed." How does Mr. Lindley suppose a Frenchman with his pride in Indo-China would react to this? Or a Dutchman thinking of Java, or an Englishman, proud of what his country has done in Malaya? For is there not an implied suggestion in Mr. Lindley's remarks that these highly democratic nations with their long experience of colonial administration have not managed their estates well?

Suppose a Frenchman or a Dutchman should suggest that his country have a say in the management of Puerto Rico or Hawaii or the Philippines, would it be likely to make for good relations between the United Nations which are of such vital importance and about which Mr. Lindley expresses such concern?

Mr. Lindley goes on to say that America has interests in certain central Pacific islands now in Japanese occupation and will have to take possession of them permanently. How will this be in harmony with the first clause of the Atlantic Charter the parties to which, according to the basic English version, agree "not to take more land nor increase their power in any other way"? Certain newspapers recently spoke of America's "pharisaical attitude" in international affairs. Is not Mr. Lindley giving them substance for this allegation? Like my namesake I ask only for information.

ROSA DARTLE.
New York City, Jan. 18.

Tin Salvage

I can give you from personal experience excellent reasons why the can collection should have dropped off as it did.

1. I had, for years, a nice little can opener which I prized, since the "rolling" kind baffled me as to how to use it. Came the can salvage and I cut up cans. Endlessly, until they came out of my ears, I cut up tin cans. I faithfully saved them until my little kitchen looked like a scrap yard, and I had to do something about them then I'd spend three or four hours of my precious free Sunday cutting up those d——d cans. In the process I usually also cut myself up. Adhesive bandaids regularly decorated my fingers, several of them, after such a clean-up. Then one day I awoke to the realization that cutting up cans had thoroughly ruined my nice little can opener. I was both angry and distressed, but thought, I'll have to get another one.

2. I started out looking for a can opener, first casually, then frantically. Literally none was to be had. I needed a can opener, mine was useless. Finally I located two excuses for can openers, objects with an intestinal sharp triangular edge and a bulky wooden handle that were next to impossible to manipulate. I swore each time I tried to use them. They never seemed quite to make up their minds whether they wanted to cut the can or to cut my fingers. I mourned my lost can opener all the more intensively.

3. One day, by a lucky break, I chanced on a store where they actually had real can openers in stock—wall ones. They cost $2, and $2 was a lot for a can opener, more than I could afford, but I was desperate. It works like a charm. I intend to keep it that way by reasonable use. Reasonable use does not provide for cutting open both ends of endless tin cans.

I save waste fat and waste paper, buy bonds, give blood, pay ration points, and do not hoard goods. But, brother, I'm through cutting up empty tin cans! And no amount of monetary return or any similar inducement which the salvage officials might extend will ever again make me resume the practice!

But I have a constructive suggestion. Why don't volunteers with plenty of can openers, lots of time and tough fingers form a collection service of cans, gather in a large basement, or something, and have a can-cutting-up bee?

WORKING WIFE
Washington, Feb. 9.

Rhine Territory

By Paul Winkler

This War And Last

FRANCE'S DIRECT—and anxious—concern regarding the German Rhine territory has been highlighted recently by the repeated emphatic statements of General de Gaulle on this point.

For one thing, by far the major part of Germany's total coal reserves are in this region, and according to present industrial concepts, possession or lack of possession of this resource would make the difference between a Germany able to make war again and a Germany incapable of doing so.

The importance of coal in the political-economic-military complex was illustrated from the opposite point of view during the last war, when the six principal German industrial associations addressed a confidential memorandum to Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg on May 20, 1915, pointing out the necessity of holding onto the coal deposits of Belgium and northern France. "Coal," they opined, "is one of the most decisive weapons of political influence."

A British Opinion

The authoritative London Economist believes that the French army should be assigned to the task of occupying the Rhine territory because France has more "staying power" on the Rhine than either Great Britain or the United States. This is simply another way of saying that since France occupies contiguous territory, it will be easier for her to mount guard on the Rhine without being obliged to comply with the clamor to "bring the boys back home" than is the case for the two English-speaking powers.

Since the Dumbarton Oaks plan does not provide for the formation of genuine international police forces, under international authority and capable of carrying out an occupation from the international point of view, it must be national forces which assume this task. And since Russia is undoubtedly uninterested in occupying western Germany, the choice is restricted so far as large nations are concerned, to the three powers already mentioned.

After the last war, America and Britain participated in the occupation of the Rhineland, where they showed an inclination to assume dangerously sentimental and unrealistic positions. The very genuine movement for Rhineland separatism, which, if it had succeeded, might have given the world at least a partial guarantee against a renewal of Germany's aggression, was opposed by the English-speaking powers.

The Record

The story of the extent to which American and British policy contributed to bring about the failure of Rhineland separatism can be found in the memoirs of the two American generals who played a major part in the occupation of the territory. Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett reports that in 1919 a movement developed in favor of ousting the Prussian civil authorities and founding a Rhenish republic on the west bank of the Rhine. On May 22 a delegation of French officers from Mayence called on General Liggett in Coblentz, told him that a convention of 50 separatist representatives had been called to meet in Coblentz, and that the French Rhineland commander was prepared to recognize any civil government which the separatists might establish. They asked what General Liggett's attitude would be.

Liggett replied that under existing instructions he would be obliged to decline to deal with any new government and could recognize only the central regime of Berlin. This answer caused the project to be dropped.

Not previously available to the public was the text of the telegram which General Liggett received on that same date from Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrews, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"With reference to telephonic conversation re possible political agitation by outsiders in territory occupied by the Army of Occupation: The Commander-in-Chief approves the action already taken by you and further directs that you refuse to allow French or other political agitators to operate in the territory controlled by you no matter by whose order they claim to be operating or desire to be permitted to operate."

The separatist movement was similarly discouraged in other parts of the Rhineland and in the Palatinate as well. In several towns, the British and American authorities gave a free hand to Berlin's police to clean them out. Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen explained American opposition to the establishment of an autonomous Rhineland state as being based on the theory that it was contrary to the terms of the armistice and would provide a source of future warfare. In his Rhineland Journal he expressed the opinion that "the weakening of Prussia is a dangerous game on the part of France."

But did he have misgiving afterwards about the accuracy of his judgement and that of his American and British colleagues? For at a later date, he wrote in the same diary (too late for his doubts to have any practical effect):

"I am not positively sure that our policy forbidding any propaganda relative to the Rhine Republic is sound."

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Unconstitutional In Purpose

AN ISSUE AFFECTING the fundamental structure of the American Government is now being agitated by men like Mr. Taft in the Senate. It is whether the head of an executive department, in this instance the Secretary of Commerce, is to continue to be what he has always been, an assistant of the President, or whether he is to become—through control of the appointment—an agent of the legislature.

LIPPMANN

Mr. Taft, and those who think as he does, wish to reject Mr. Wallace on the ground that he does not have the confidence of a majority of the Senate. This is, I submit, a radical departure from the American constitutional system, wholly unworkable and profoundly dangerous. It is no wonder that true conservatives like Senator George will have none of it.

IF THE SENATE asserts the power to reject Mr. Wallace on the ground that it does not agree with him, then it is claiming the power to appoint the Secretary of Commerce. If it says to the President: "You cannot have Henry Wallace in your Cabinet because we do not like him," then it can say the same thing to the next man and the next man after that whom the President nominates. It can say to the President: "The only man we are willing to confirm is a man that we, not you, have named."

No such power is vested in Congress. The Senate's power to confirm has never been regarded as meaning the power to control the selection of the President's Cabinet. The limits of the power of Congress are clearly indicated by the fact that it has no power to remove a Cabinet officer except by impeaching him and convicting him of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." If Congress cannot remove a Cabinet official because it does not agree with him, then it has no constitutional ground for refusing to confirm him because it does not agree with him.

THE ATTEMPT to reject Mr. Wallace is, to put it bluntly, a usurpation of power which, if it succeeded, would establish the right of Congress, by rejecting anyone it had not chosen, to appoint the executive officers of the Government. The American system would be unworkable if Congress assumed the power to appoint the officials through whom the President performs his duties. For under our system Cabinet officers are merely his assistants, and their acts are the President's acts.

If Congress has the power to control the selection of the President's Cabinet, then what is to happen if the President wants Henry Wallace and Congress refuses to confirm him? How is the deadlock to be broken, and the business of governing carried on? Under the British parliamentary system, if the legislature votes no confidence in a member of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister has the right to dissolve Parliament, hold an election, and let the country resolve the conflict. But the President does not have that power. Unless he does have it, the Cabinet cannot be made the creature of Congress without paralyzing the Government.

As long as we have a Government based on the separation of powers, we must as Madison said when the question was debated in the Philadelphia convention, insist that the Executive and the legislature "be independent of each other." This independence would disappear if the Senate asserted the right of controlling the appointment of Cabinet officers.

IT WAS AN ERROR of principle on the part of the President not to divorce the lending power from the Department of Commerce before he nominated Mr. Wallace. For Mr. Wallace is the exponent of a new policy, and the lending power was vested in Mr. Jesse Jones for purposes which are different from those which Mr. Wallace proposes. Congress has a right and a duty to pass on the new policy, and it would in some measure have lost that right if Mr. Wallace had inherited all of Mr. Jones' powers.

The George bill cures this error. But those who want to go beyond the George bill and reject Mr. Wallace because they disagree with his policies, have fallen into an error which is at least as great as the President's original error. They should reconsider their position. For they are, in the heat of partisanship, proposing to defend conservative principles by resorting to acts that are radically alien to the American system, and would if they succeeded, mark a deep revision of the Constitution.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"He thinks just because he's a big executive he has to use every telephone in the place!"

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

THE MEMORY OF MAN IS VERY SHORT. Today few people remember a man who once chairmaned the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—the agency which has been such a storm center in the Wallace-Jones fight. In fact few people recall that Jesse Jones was preceded in that office by another Democrat, and that Jones did not succeed—as most people believe — Charles G. Dawes as RFC chairman.

The man whom Jesse Jones actually succeeded was the late Atlee Pomerene, former Democratic Senator from Ohio; and thereby hangs an interesting story of how Jesse got the job which his friends in the Senate say should not be given to Henry Wallace.

In 1932 when Dawes stepped out as RFC chairman, President Hoover waited until Andrew Mellon, then Ambassador to Great Britain, was back in the United States of America on a visit, in order to ask his advice on who should succeed Dawes.

Hoover told Mellon that Jesse Jones, then a member of the RFC, but not chairman, had asked him for the appointment as chairman, so Hoover wanted to know what Mellon thought of Jones' financial foresight and ability. Hoover also explained that he was seriously considering appointing a Democrat as chairman.

Mellon replied that he knew Jones, but did not think too much of his foresight in finance, citing the fact that Jones had plunged heavily in New York real estate which at that time was seriously depreciated in value.

Mellon went on to say that if President Hoover was looking for a Democrat as chairman, which might be a good idea, he could recommend a man whom he thought had an unusual knowledge of corporation finance. During the investigation of the Teapot Dome Oil Scandal, Mellon continued, Owen D. Roberts (now Justice of the Supreme Court) and Atlee Pomerene, former Senator from Ohio, had come to the Treasury to trace the corporate holdings of the oil companies involved. And Mellon said he had been greatly impressed by the manner in which Pomerene took hold of the situation and did more work on the matter than Roberts, who was a corporation lawyer.

So Hoover turned Jones down and appointed former Senator Pomerene of Ohio Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Jones Buttonholes FDR

MEANWHILE ROOSEVELT WAS NOMINATED AND LATER ELECTED President. Shortly after election, Jesse Jones went down to Florida to visit him and made a strenuous bid to become chairman of the RFC. Among other things he impressed upon Roosevelt was that Atlee Pomerene had been for Al Smith at the Chicago Convention of 1932, while he, Jones, said he had swung the Texas delegation over to Roosevelt. Actually, Pomerene had put ex-Governor White of Ohio, in nomination at Chicago. While he took no vigorous part in the convention, it was true he had not been for Roosevelt.

Farley also went to bat for Jesse Jones, telling the President-elect that Jones had swung the Texas delegation and that Roosevelt owed him a debt of gratitude.

So as a reward for Jones' political support, rather than because of any financial genius, it was decided that Jesse was to become chairman of the RFC.

However, this was not made known to Atlee Pomerene. In fact he never knew about it from Roosevelt himself. It was Jesse Jones who broke the news. On the morning of March 4, just before the inauguration, the RFC held a meeting and afterward the former Senator from Ohio went up to his apartment at the Wardman Park, packed his bags, and drove back to Ohio.

There was no difference whatsoever between the reason why Jones was appointed chairman of the RFC and why Henry Wallace was appointed. In both cases it was in reward for political services. But there was one difference between 1933 and 1945. When Pomerene was replaced, he retired without any protest. When Jesse Jones was replaced, he issued an exchange of letters with the President never intended for publication, launched a bitter tirade against his successor, and started a personal lobby against both Wallace and the President which is still continuing.

Capitol Chaff

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN HANNEGAN DID A LOT toward solidifying both wings of the Democratic Party by the way he worked for Henry Wallace's confirmation. He was busy as a bird-dog buttonholing Senators for Wallace. Since Hannegan's opposition to Wallace at Chicago was resented by liberal Democrats, his current support healed the breach . . . Vice President Truman who defeated Wallace at Chicago, also pulled potent wires for him as Secretary of Commerce . . . So did Democratic Treasurer Ed Pauley, though Wallace declined to consider him as Federal Loan Administrator . . . Sulphuric Editor Louis Ruppel of the Chicago Herald-American is doing a real job for returned servicemen by focusing public attention on the veteran's button. The public hasn't really become allergic to the button yet . . . Ex-Congressman "Cousin Nat" Patton of Texas, who called King George and Queen Elizabeth of England "Cousin," finds it hard to get off the public payroll. He now has a $4000 job with the Veterans Administration . . . Congressman Mike Mansfield of Montana, is making an important report to Congress on the Burma Road . . . Hardhitting ex-Congressman Calvin Johnson of Illinois, Republican, who was defeated for reelection by Serviceman Melvin Price, is back in Washington working for small businessmen . . . Congressman Price, who was doing KP at Camp Lee, Virginia, when his election to Congress was announced, has now been invited to return to his former training grounds and address the trainees there . . . OWI is toying with the idea of inviting small groups of newspapermen from Allied and liberated countries to visit the U. S. to give them a better understanding of American democracy.

Rootin'-Tootin' Congressmen

THE TWO MOST RABID, ranting, rip-roaring Congressmen on Capitol Hill are Rankin of Mississippi and Hoffman of Michigan. Though one is a Democrat, the other a Republican, they see eye to eye on most things.

But the other day during the debate on the agricultural census "Silent" John Rankin tried to win over some Republican votes for the bill. Addressing himself to the Republicans, the one-track-mind Mississippian whose one liberal stand is for TVA and rural electrification talked about the proportion of American farm homes served with electricity.

Suddenly Rankin's Republican counterpart, rootin'-tootin' Clare Hoffman, jumped up to interrupt.

"We like to follow the gentleman. We just love him," he said, "but we cannot go along with everything."

"Let me say to the gentleman from Michigan that 58 per cent of the farm homes in Michigan are without electricity today," Rankin shot back.

"But," Hoffman replied, "our farmers can read and write, and that is more than yours can do."

"If your farmers can read in the dark," Rankin replied, "what could they do if they had lights?"

But it was all in fun. Shortly afterward Rankin and Hoffman were strolling arm in arm through the House lobby.

Work Or Starve

By Merlo Pusey

Is It Preferable To Work Or Jail?

WORK OR JAIL has an ugly sound in American ears. Probably more than any other people we resent any sort of compulsion that is not imperatively necessary to our national security. Consequently there is no occasion for surprise when Congress refuses to take the May-Bailey bill at one gulp.

PUSEY

The House didn't like this bill. When the President called for national service legislation and the Army, Navy, WPB, WMC and other war agencies made it clear that compulsion is needed to man some of our war plants, the House Military Affairs Committee examined in detail the various plans offered. It reported out the revised May-Bailey bill as the least objectionable of the lot. After a stormy session the House too accepted this bill because of the conviction that some legislation had to be passed and that direct penalties for men 18 to 45 refusing to do war work were the lesser of various evils.

Now the Senate Military Affairs Committee is going through a similar experience, although it seems to be moving toward a different conclusion. It has exposed a number of weaknesses in the May-Bailey bill and the basic objection to that measure is certainly no less weighty than it was before. Where the committee's chief difficulty will arise, however, is in devising a satisfactory substitute.

All thought of a full-fledged National Service Act, such as the President suggested, now seems to have been abandoned. Interest is currently leaning toward replacement of the May-Bailey bill by a measure to put statutory power behind the existing program of the War Manpower Commission. An act of that sort might be better than the letdown certain to follow from failure to pass any manpower legislation, but the debate on this idea in the House showed that it has at least two critical weaknesses.

THE FIRST of these defects is that the power to be granted the WMC would be used negatively. A bill to implement the WMC was sponsored in the House by Representative Voorhis. It would authorize the WMC to "squeeze" workers out of nonessential industries by fixing employment ceilings in labor-shortage areas. Employers could be forced to release all their workers and denied the right to hire others by mandate of the WMC. But these workers would not necessarily be compelled to take war jobs. The only power which the WMC could exercise over them would be to keep them out of jobs if they should refuse to follow its directives.

This is no time to be imposing idleness as a penalty. The country obviously needs the services of every able-bodied man working in some essential capacity. If compulsion is to be used, surely it should be used to put men to work and not to keep them idle. Incidentally, this negative approach would give a great advantage to the rich. They could remain aloof from the war effort without being touched. Only the man who must work to keep the wolf from his door would feel the compulsion of the Voorhis bill, and for him its penalty of no work for failure to comply with WMC orders would be the severest sort of punishment.

The other critical defect of this bill is that it lodges what is in effect drafting power in a centralized Washington agency —the WMC. Chairman McNutt would be in a position to put non-essential employers in labor-shortage areas out of business and to send their workers into war industries, with starvation as the penalty for noncompliance. It is a cardinal principle of democracy that no such arbitrary power over the lives of individuals should be vested in one man.

When compulsion is necessary to our security as a Nation, sound custom demands that its exercise be kept close to the people. That is why we have hundreds of local draft boards and not a centralized bureaucracy selecting men for military service. The House was so determined to retain this principle in any legislation requiring workers to serve in war plants for the duration that it rejected the Voorhis bill by 205 to 71.

PROBABLY the Senate Military Affairs Committee can write a better bill than Mr. Voorhis and his advisers did. But if it is to avoid invidious exemptions for men who do not have to work for a living, if it is to be positive rather than negative in its approach and if it is to achieve local administration so far as the designation of men for war service is concerned, the May bill would seem to be a much better foundation on which to build than any measure merely legalizing the WMC program.

Let's not deceive ourselves. Work or jail is distasteful even in the interests of victory, just as fight or jail is. But if compulsion is necessary, it cannot be made less objectionable by substituting starvation for fines and jail sentences and applying that more drastic penalty only to those who live from hand to mouth.

'Ice-Capades' a Gorgeous Hit

By Nelson B. Bell

Opening before a capacity audience in Uline Arena last night, "Ice-Capades of 1945" revealed itself as a gorgeous and abundant entertainment.

Kaleidoscopic in color and movement, always spectacular, often alive with comedy and frequently thrilling in the speed and daring of its principals, this rhythmic rink-revue also at times takes on the hue of pageantry in the measured cadences and deliberate dignity of its more placid periods.

Punctuating the trip-hammer succession of the 27 "scenes" listed on the program, are what the musical stage denominates "production numbers" of uncommon magnitude and beauty, executed with a smooth-running skill and precision that more often than not causes one to forget that the whole expansive business is being enacted on the thin, steel blades of ice-skates.

Most elaborate of these Chester Hale creations are "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" and "Fiesta," opening and closing the first half of the bill, "A Dresden Holiday" and "The Royal Canadian Northwest Mounties," opening and closing the portion of the program following intermission, and "Sun Valley Winterlude," coming in between.

The production is packed with such a plethora of skating proficiency that to give credit to all the stars to whom credit is due would be almost to write a book.

If the virtually continuous applause swelled a little now and again, it was for the Benoit Sisters, ballerinas on blades; Don Condon and Mary Bohland, a ballet duo; Ted Meza, for his amazingly agile acrobatic tap dance on the points of his runners; Tsixis, in a Grade A juggling specialty while gliding all over the huge rink; "Red" McCarthy, "The Blue God," in his electrifying dare-deviltry; Chuckie Stein, whose skill both on the ice and in comedy belies her ostensible babyhood; Eric Waite, one of the foremost of the skating funsters, and Donna Atwood and Jimmy Lawrence, who score tremendously individually and as a team. All this, mind you, is in the first half.

After the labor battalion has cleared the surface of the ice, after the manner of a baseball diamond between two halves of a doubleheader, Eleanor Meister, Nate and Edythe Walley, Loeb and Surete, Phil Taylor, "Steppin' High with Johnny Walker"; Carmel Stewart and Polly Connor, "Hay, Hay, Pansy," with Ted Meza and Leo Loeb as the Barious horse under the whip-cracking of Edythe Walley, and the veteran Orrin Markhus and Irma Thomas, those "Two Old Smoothies," all come in for roof-rending recognition.

On both sides of intermission, Pattie Phillippi enlists animated attention with some baton-swinging that would be difficult enough standing still on terra firma. Marilyn Quinn, last year's "Junior Miss" and this year's "Debutante," is another who spins out a hit for herself.

"Ice-Capades" is richly costumed and impeccably staged. Accompaniment is provided by an excellent orchestra under the conductorship of Jerome Mayhall.

The engagement will continue through Tuesday, February 20. A kindly tip would be not to let so bounteous an entertainment get away.

7 'Poll Tax State Legislators Subpenaed for Vote Hearing

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Four U. S. Senators and three members of the House of Representatives have been subpenaed to give testimony in the Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C., Friday and Saturday of this week, concerning voting conditions in Southern "poll tax states," Moss A. Plunkett, Roanoke attorney and president of the Southern Electoral Reform League, announced here today.

Those summoned include Senators Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia; Tom Connally, Texas; Kenneth D. McKellar, Tennessee, and Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi, and Representatives John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Legislation; Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, and Howard W. Smith, of the Eighth Virginia District, third member of the House Rules Committee.

"These men," Mr. Plunkett said, "have been selected because of their intimate knowledge of Southern voting conditions and because voting conditions in their areas are typical of those of the South as a whole. After they have given their depositions, our work will be concluded except for giving the evidence to the House Committee on Elections for action."

Edwin J. Madill Is Administrative Officer for OCS

Edwin J. Madill, 3931 Huntington st. nw., Chevy Chase, has been appointed administrative officer to the Office of Contract Settlement.

Prior to this appointment he was personnel officer for the Treasurer of the United States.

In 1933 Madill was tax analyst for the Michigan State tax commission, and from 1934 to 1936 he was with the Tax Division, Legal Department, of the Home Owner's Loan Corporation. He joined the Office of the Treasurer in 1936.

25 Report Today For Induction

Twenty-five Washington men have been ordered to report to the services today. They are:

Thomas Casberg, Chester Cribben, Billy Gearing, James McNeice, Charles Pfund, Frances Dipietro, Stewart Magee, Ethan Mellin, Charles Plarr, Robert Raley, Samual Stokes, Willard Lancaster, Paul Leonard, Anthony Leonardi, James Mangum, Garland Montague, Fred Rop, Donald Seidenspiner, Theodore Smith, Leonard Wertz, Albert Betts, Elbert Daniels, Robert Jefferies, Robert Murphy, John Skelton.

LEONARD LYONS

Broadway Gazette

New York, Feb. 12.

THEATER DEPART.: The late Lilyan Tashman, who was the wife of Edmund Love, once confessed her discouragement concerning the Broadway theater. Miss Tashman vowed that she wished to be through with it and go to a tropic island to get as far away from it as possible. "I want an island where the weather is nice, and palm trees to sit under at night, and tropic moonlight," Miss Tashman added, "—ah, moonlight. Just enough to read 'Variety' by."

MAE WEST

HISTORY DEPT.: Mike Todd, producer of the Mae West show "Catherine Was Great," went to see the show which now is on tour. He noticed that Miss West, portraying Empress Catherine, no longer was giving it the sexy touches which brought the customers into the Shubert Theater in N. Y. despite the critics' notices . . . Todd visited the author-star backstage and asked: "What happened to you? What made you change it so?" . . . Miss West hippety-hopped across the room and shrugged: "I had a dream last night. Catherine came to me and said: 'Mae, play it straight.'"

CRIME DEPT.: Robert Irwin is the mad sculptor who was sentenced to Matteawan for life, after pleading guilty to the triple Gedeon murders on Easter Sunday a few years ago. Recently Irwin wrote to his New York doctor and confided that he is facing a difficult problem. He had found a sparrow and one of its feet was frozen off. "I'm keeping it in a box, but I'm afraid it will die," Irwin wrote. "I don't want to kill it, yet it cannot possibly live if I turn it free. So what shall I do?" Irwin asked. "Anyway, this is a tough world for lots of people, including sparrows."

SUCCESS DEPT.: Last year Max Gordon, the producer, was about to enter Sardi's when a girl who was selling copies of Actor's Cues for 5 cents each, asked if he would buy one. Gordon glanced at her, and said: "You're too attractive to be doing this. You should be in a show. Come and see me" . . . The next day the girl came to Gordon's office. The producer hired her, Lauren Bacall, for an understudy role in "Franklin Street." The show opened out of town, but never was brought to New York . . . Last week, when Gordon read that Miss Bacall was in town, he telephoned and left his name. But Miss Bacall is quite involved now. She never called back.

PET DEPT.: Capt. John Patrick, author of the hit show, "The Hasty Heart," took Anne Burr to dinner. Miss Burr, who plays the nurse in his show, ordered a hamburger. She didn't finish all of it, but when the waiter started to take the plate away, she said: "Please wrap up the meat for me. I have a dog at home" . . . When the waiter started to sweep up the tablecloth, Capt. Patrick told him: "Please wrap up the crumbs. I have a bird at home."

LOCAL NEWS: The National Association of Manufacturers has decided to abandon its million-and-a-half-dollar advertising project promoting private enterprise as the best way to help people Earn More, Buy More, Save More . . . Herbert Bayard Swope, who is a Democrat, received an interim appointment by Governor Dewey as vice president of the Long Island Park Commission. Swope's appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Legislature . . . The annual meeting of the 5000 delegates of the Illinois Farmer groups was called off because of the travel problem. As a substitute, there will be a four-day radio conference, six hours a day. The delegates sit in their homes, turn the radio dials and without traveling, can listen to the speakers.

Classes in Infant Care

Infant care and feeding will be taught at the prenatal classes which will meet each Tuesday at 3 p. m. at the Greenbelt Public Health office, 2-A Gardenway rd.

THE FIGHTING LADY in TECHNICOLOR
LOEW'S COLUMBIA THURS.
HERE IS WONDROUS ADVENTURE!
THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM
LOEW'S PALACE THURS.

BRAVO! JIMMY DURANTE
For your great performance in M-G-M's wonderful story of lovable folk—
MUSIC FOR MILLIONS
* MARGARET O'BRIEN
* JOSÉ ITURBI
* JIMMY DURANTE
* JUNE ALLYSON
WATCH FOR IT AT YOUR FAVORITE THEATRE!

In these difficult days you will find
In this famous book,
help for body, mind and spirit as thousands of others have found help.
THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT
by
Emmet Fox
Special limited edition to meet wartime needs now issued at $1 by Grosset & Dunlap by arrangement with
HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers • New York 16

Winter's TWO-WAY ROAD TO Summer
To those who have experienced a winter visit in Florida's delightful clime, this scene will recall the swift, smooth transition from winter to summer provided by the Orange Blossom Special, the Silver Meteor and other modern trains of Seaboard's famed passenger fleet. It is also a reminder of the transportation comforts you can expect from the Seaboard in the future, when war's demands have been met.
Most folk, this winter, are remaining at home and for them we are happy to provide "packaged" Florida sunshine—golden citrus fruit and fresh grown vegetables in bountiful variety—brought speedily and regularly by Seaboard's crack freights—the Marketer, the Greyhound, the Red Fox, and others.
Whether you come to Florida or stay at home, the Seaboard Railway—winter's two-way road to summer—is always the dependable link between you and the delights of this magic clime.
SEABOARD
Buy More WAR BONDS
SEABOARD RAILWAY
THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SOUTH
This is one of a series of advertisements featuring the six States served by the Seaboard Railway.

McSpaden, Nelson Tie for 'Orleans Open

Pieces of Haight

Marietta Park, D. C.

Dear Boss:

Like the oil prospector who traveled to the four corners of the earth trying to make a strike and then came home to find an oil well in his back yard, I hunted half the town over last night trying to dig up a column and this morning it knocked on my door. In fact it almost knocked the door down.

HAIGHT

Boss, you can talk about the wolf knocking at your door but that's child's play compared with the thumping our door received. In all fairness, I will say this man rang the bell once. I was on the telephone at the time and couldn't answer the ring.

Then the pounding began—"Thump! bang! and bowie!" I rushed out in the hall to try to catch the glass but I made it in time.

I opened the door and the man (the egg man) smiled, "Pleasant weather we are having?"

"Too darned pleasant to be chopping wood with your bare hands," I replied.

He laughed and I smiled and he said, "Sort of crazy to be delivering eggs to you, anyway," he said, "Why don't you use those you lay in The Post?"

I got rid of him and shortly after the door bell rang again. I answered and it was a little boy selling chances on a War Bond for a worthy cause. I took three chances for a quarter and while I was filling out the stubs I got the idea of investigating further, the Marietta Park vs. Manor Park situation.

When the boy said he lived a block and a half away, I asked, "Did you ever hear of Marietta Park?"

"What grade is she in?" he queried.

"What I mean is, what section of the city is this?" I explained.

"Northwest," he replied.

"Have you ever heard of Manor Park?" I asked.

"I've heard of Brightwood," he countered, "but I wouldn't know much about that, I'm only 8½ years old."

That should have been enough for one day, Boss, but it wasn't.

The next scene was at the meat counter of the chain grocery.

Sitting in a baby carriage, the queen of all she surveyed, was just about the sweetest collection of sugar and spice and everything nice I've seen in many a day. The youngster had a pair of deep blue eyes and I couldn't help asking, "Where did you get those eyes?"

A baby is a great leveler, Boss. It wasn't long until several women and I, all strangers, were discussing youngsters.

I told them about the time I met a cute little tot on the street in Charlestown and she had big, round eyes and I asked, "Honey, where did you get those eyes." And she looked up at me and answered, "I dunno. I guess they just came with me."

A matronly-looking woman said, "You should put that in the paper."

"Maybe I will," I replied.

"If you get anything," she came back, "You should give me half."

As ever,

POUNDS HAIGHT.

P. S.—If that woman says I nodded my head, she's mistaken. I was sleepy.

Pot o' Luck and Esteem Rate High in the 1945 'If' Derby

By Fred Hayden

New York, Feb. 12 (AP).—Two stretch-running chestnut colts that won only three races between them in 20 starts last season must be rated among the strongest prospects for the 1945 Kentucky Derby—if there is one.

Meaning Warren Wright's Pot O' Luck and William Ziegler, jr.'s Esteem. The Calumet charger, lightly raced last spring, hit his peak in the fall. Esteem gained renown as the colt which came closest to spoiling the unbeaten record of Walter Jeffords' champion Pavot—in the Hopeful Stakes. Pavot was declared a Derby noncandidate well before the racing ban materialized.

Pot O' Luck started eight times. He captured the Pimlico Futurity and Champagne Stakes. His action and closing ability stamped him a natural router. Esteem's lone triumph in 12 tries came in the Wakefield Stakes, but five seconds in smart company and his stretch spurts indicated he would relish the Derby's mile and a quarter.

If the Derby is canceled, it would be the first time a war or anything else halted its continuity since the first running in 1875.

Only Dick Thompson, the E. R. Bradley trainer, ever saddled four derby winners, but a 1945 running would give Calumet trainer Ben Jones a chance to equal that feat. Jones has four nominees to select from, with Pot O' Luck and Hail Victory deemed his best shots. Ben saddled two victors for owner Wright, and one for Herbert M. Woolf.

A 1945 derby doubtlessly would see John Marsch's Free For All, Pavot's closet rival last year, the advance choice. The brown colt won all five starts, starring in Illinois. He never met Pavot, unsound underpinning curtailing his later program. He retired with the derby his goal.

Derby nominations are not released until about March 1. Some of the other leading two year olds of 1944 were War Jeep, Best Effort, Bobanet, Alexis, Errard, Flood Town, Plebiscite, The Doge, Air Sailor and, among the fillies, Busher, Price Level, Ace Card, Good Blood, Twosy, Expression, Leslie Grey, Flyweight and subdued.

If the derby is run under restrictions limiting starters to horses whose home stables are in the Blue Grass, Calumet Farm (Lexington) and Trainer Jones would be heavy favorites.

Fight Card Approved

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 12 (U.P.).—The Massachusetts Boxing Commission today approved the 12-round bout between Oscar St. Pierre of Fall River and Benny Singleton of Waterbury, Conn., here tomorrow night for the New England lightweight championship.

$2.60 Ringside

Battle of Belts Fight Tickets Now on Sale

Tickets for The Washington Post-District of Columbia Battle of Belts boxing championships, which enters the finals Friday night, February 23 at Uline's Arena, are now available.

Scaled at $2.60 ringside, $1.30 general admission and 65 cents for children, may be purchased at the following locations:

Uline's Arena, 3d and M sts. ne.

Turner's Arena, 14th and W sts. nw.

Washington Post lobby, 1337 E st. nw.

Atlas Club, 1349 E st. nw.

Touchdown Club, 1414 I st. nw.

Trueman Cowhig's Newsstand, 700 block King st., Alexandria, Va.

Rollie Hemsley Postwar Aim Is Catching Mark

Bainbrdige, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—Specialist Second Class Ralston Burdett Hemsley was gone today from the Bainordige Naval Training Center's familiar scenes, but he left behind the word that "with a little break I could set up a new catching record."

That might be called the postwar project for "Rollicking Rollie," whose exploits with the Yankees, the Cleveland Indians and the St. Louis Browns made him well known indeed to big-league baseball fans.

But that new catching record—now held by Gabby Hartnett with 1800-plus games—will have to wait. Right now Rollie is stationed at Memphis following his graduation from the Physcial Instructors' School at Bainbridge.

Before he left the naval training center Rollie, who entered baseball when he signed with Frederick in the Blue Ridge League back in 1925, told a Bainbridge Mainsheet report:

"I figure I have approximately three years of major league baseball left in me. Particularly since I have been laying off the giggle water. With a little break I could even set up a new catching record.

"I am not deluding myself that I'm better than was 10 years ago, but a lot of these bums are getting away with murder up in the big show now."

Nevertheless, Hemsley said he felt the war would help baseball because "lots of kids are getting the feel of things right now in the service . . . getting a chance to play with the stars. They'll be ready for a shot at the big money after it's over. As a matter of fact, I myself have seen not a few likely looking youngsters."

Christy Arrives For McKay Clash

Vic Christy, California's newest mat whiz, arrives here today to meet Irish Pat McKay tomorrow night on the Turner Arena card. This is one of the twin windup jams to be presented by Maestro Joe Turner, the other match being the Yellow Mask vs. Laverne Baxter.

A team match featuring Ace Freeman and Art Bull against Jesse James and Lou Farino also is slated tomorrow night, and George Macricostas, best Greek grappler since Jim Londos' reign, is meeting Eddie Straub of Philly.

Virginia Leads State Quintets

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Standings of Virginia colleges in State championship race (won and lost State games only):

	W.	L.	Pct.
Virginia	6	0	1.000
Emory and Henry	4	0	1.000
Bridgewater	3	1	.750
Hampden-Sydney	7	3	.700
Richmond	2	2	.500
Randolph-Macon	2	2	.500
William and Mary	3	4	.429
Virginia Tech	3	5	.375
Virginia Military Institute	1	7	.125
Lynchburg	0	9	.000

Records of State teams for all games played this season:

	W.	L.	PF.	PA.
Virginia	13	4	797	586
Hampden-Sydney	11	4	658	477
Emory and Henry	10	9	949	721
William and Mary	7	7	569	582
Bridgewater	5	5	330	447
Richmond	3	4	327	307
Virginia Tech	4	7	442	464
Randolph-Macon	3	8	413	478
V. M. I.	3	8	340	479
Lynchburg	0	11	230	718

Ran Interference, as Usual:

Waddy Young Missing, Proved All-American in Air, Too

A-B-29 Base, Saipan, Fbe. 8 (U.P.).—(via Navy Radio)—Big grinning "Waddy" Young, who formerly ran interference as an All-American end at the University of Oklahoma, has been listed as missing since a Tokyo raid a month ago—missing because he still insisted on running interference for his teammates.

The files list him as Walter Young, but for years he has been known as "Waddy." A 1939 All-American, he was one of the most popular plane commanders at this base. His flying mates still think "Old Waddy will probably show up one of these days."

Twenty-nine-year-old Young, who played professional football for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1940, was flying the number two position on the last flight January 9. The group was struggling through bad weather and being attacked by scores of Japanese fighters.

His Pal Is Hit

The No. 3 man, Lieut. Benamin Crowell of Avondale, Pa., was hit by a Jap fighter which knocked out one engine causing him to lose altitude and speed and finally drop out of formation. Capt. Paul Beard of Beaumont, Tex., the unit leader, heard Waddy say on the phone "slow this formation down. I am going to ride herd on Crowell."

The formation slowed down and Young maneuvered his plane in close to help Crowell who was under attack by swarms of fighters.

Over the phone again came Young's voice: "We are okay."

Then the weather closed in. Visibility was extremely poor, and the last formation saw two planes flying out to sea but still dropping down. A search for the planes proved fruitless.

I first met Waddy the night of the initial Tokyo raid November 24, when he commanded the first plane to return from the gruelling flight.

"How wa sit, Waddy?" I asked him.

Just Like Shooting Fish

"Just like shooting fish in a bathtub," Young replied. "I don't think they knew we were there until the bombs fell."

When Waddy's crew came to the business of naming their plane, they decided against painting a picture of a nude beauty, as most Superfort crews do.

Instead, they chose to honor their plane commander. So they named the plane "Waddy's Wagon" and painted caricatures of crew members on the nose of the silvery Superfortress.

Waddy took a big part in the morale building of his group. The unit commanding officer said it was a big blow to the crew's spirit when Waddy failed to return, but everybody understood about his going down to protect a crippled teammate.

"He's just that kind of a guy," Waddy's CO said.

Officials Plan For Piedmont League Race

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Despite perplexities arising from War Manpower edicts, reclassification probabilities and the player shortage in general, directors of the Piedmont League are expected to begin mailing out contracts to players this week and begin the spade work for operating for another season.

The directors, meeting here yesterday, adopted a tentative schedule and, while the tenor of the remarks of club owners could be called optimistic, declared they would be playing ball again this season, "some way, somehow."

The formal adoption of the schedule was held up until some minor adjustments could be made, and Representative Ralph H. Daughton, president of the class B circuit, said he would release the official schedule as soon as the changes are made.

"The Piedmont League will operate again this season unless some unforseen circumstances arise," President Daughton said at the close of the session. These "unforseen circumstances," he explained, hinge on a number of things, principally the "work or fight" edict of the war mobilization director, the reclassification of 4-F ball players and action of the wartime agencies regarding the sport in general.

All of the club owners felt certain they would have teams in the field when the season opens some time during the latter part of April, but could not say just what they would have in the way of material. They will expect to have a better line on team prospects after the contracts have been returned.

Attending the meeting were Frank D. Lawrence, league vice president and owner of the Portsmouth Cubs; Stanley F. Radke, owner of the Roanoke Red Sox; Eddie Mooers, owner of the Richmond Colts; Branch Rickey, jr., vice president of the Brooklyn Dodger organization, parent club of the Newport News Dodgers; H. P. Dawson, business manager of the Norfolk Tars, a New York Yankee farm club, and Wallace McKenna, business manager of the Lynchburg Cardinals, a St. Louis Cardinal chain club.

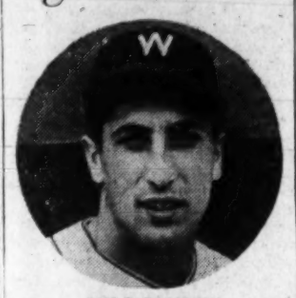
Phils' Tony Lupien Inducted Into Army

Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 12 (AP).—Tony Lupien, Philadelphia Nationals' first baseman, was inducted into the Army at Fort Banks, Winthrop, last Thursday, he disclosed today.

Lupien was granted the customary furlough and expects to receive his call to active service soon.

The former Harvard star began his major league career with the Boston Red Sox.

Milo Candini, Nat Pitcher, Signs Contract



MILO CANDINI

The signed contract of Milo Candini, of the Nats' pitching staff, has been received, President Clark Griffith announced yesterday, making a meager total of four players regarded as regulars who are in line.

Candini's record was ordinary last season and he was out of action for the final six weeks of the campaign after suffering a broken finger when struck by a pitched ball while attempting to bunt in a game at Boston. The digit is reported to have healed perfectly.

Infielders George Myatt and Gil Torres along with Catcher Mike Fermin are the other regulars with contracts in the ball club safe.

Chandler Not Interested in Baseball Job

Senator Chandler (D., Ky.), variously mentioned as a possibility for baseball commissioner, the governship of KeKntucky or the presidency in 1948, yesterday said he has "no intention" of being a candidate for any of these jobs.

The Kentuckian told a radio audience:

"I would like to go on record right now as saying that I was elected to the Senate from Kentucky for a term that does not end until 1949, and at the present time I have no intention of doing anything other than serving my country as best I ca in the capacity that I now hold as a member of the Senate."

Chandler, now serving on the Military and Judiciary Committees, added:

"I have been privileged to be named to some committees which are especially important during the war. I would feel that I was shirking a very great responsibility were I to renounce these duties as long as the war continues."

A No. 1 baseball fan, Chandler said that in his opinion the wartime importance of the commissioner does not match that of a Senator.

Furthermore, he added, "the job has never been offered to me."

W & M Grid Ace Returns to School

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Ralph Hendricks, 200-pounder whose football career at William and Mary was interrupted by his entering the service, has returned to W. & M. to bolster the 1945 football eleven.

Hendricks has received a medical discharge from the Navy after a year and a half of service.

Coach R. N. (Rube) McCrary said that Hendrick's return greatly improves the Indians' prospects for the coming grid campaign.

Playing at E. C. Glass High School in Lynchburg, Hendricks was an outstanding scholastic athlete, winning all-State honors at tackle at the end of the 1941 season.

He came to W. & M. in the fall of 1942 and became a standout member of the frosh squad.

Tech Cagers, Mt. Rainier Clash Today

By Newton Bowers
Post Staff Writer

Scholastic basketball in the Metropolitan area comes up with a nine-game schedule today, and some almost sure-fire thrillers are on hand, featured by the Mount Rainer-Tech clash at Tech gym, 4 p. m.

Second best offering finds Anacostia at St. John's. In other games Wilson invades St. Anthony's, Western plays host to Devitt, Charlotte Hall journeys to Maryland Park, Landon is at Hyattsville, and Friends is at Sherwood—all at 4 o'clock. Two night engagements find Bethesda-Chevy Chase at Washington-Lee, 7:30, and Fredericksburg at Fairfax, 8 o'clock.

Tech's Trainers, currently in second place in the Interhigh League, will be meeting a test in Mount Rainer. The Trainers have won 12 contests this season while dropping but one, while Mount Rainer has 9 victories against 4 defeats.

Mt. Rainer Five Rangy

Tech, despite having the tallest squad in the interhigh loop, will be handicapped mostly by the Mount Rainer height. Almost every member of the Mount Rainer team betters the six foot mark, but Tech has by far the advantage in basket accuray.

Coach "Dutch" Usilaner will start his usual line-up which sports such stars as Johnny Moffatt, an all-high candidate; Alvin Lann, pot-shot artist, and Walter (Swede) Olson, center.

Anacostia will be out for revenge in meeting St. John's. The Indians were beaten by the Johnnies earlier in the season and will go all-out today to avenge it. St. John's, however, again will be the favorite, due mainly to boys like Johnny Hughes, rangy cneter; Tommy Gletner, sharpshooter, and Paul Durkin, an excellent ball-handler.

Indians Depend on Schroeder

Coach Tommy Nolan will pin his hopes on Gene Schroeder, center, and Scotty Silvers, aggressive forward.

Coach Bob Dwyer's Wilson Green Tigers have hopes of jumping back into the win column in meeting St. Anthony's. The Tigers have dropped two in a row—beaten by Eastern in interhigh cmopetition and George Washington of Alexandria last week.

Performing for the Tigers will be Gene Taylor and Pierce (Sleepy) Godfrey at forwards, Josh Dorsey at center, Tom McLarney and Les Sanders at guards. St. Anthony's chief threat will be Bill Carduff, an almost dead-shot.

Eagles Hold Safe Lead in Mason-Dixon

There are plenty of opportunities in prospect for changes in the rankings of the Mason-Dixon Conference basketball race except in the No. 1 spot—and that is the property of American University.

Coach Artie Boyd's Eagles maintained their unbeaten record last week, edging Bridgewater College, 51-48, and there is little chance this week's six-game card will change American's loop standing.

So far as contenders for second place are concerned there is a merry mixup with three teams fighting for the spot, Washington College, Bridgewater and Gallaudet. Washington defeated Bridgewater last Friday night, 63-56, to nudge the latter out of second place; Gallaudet nosed out John Hopkins, 36-35, and moved into third. Bridgewater was pushed farther down the standings by A. U. on Saturday.

In other league games last week Delaware defeated Loyola, 36-35, on Wednesday and then on Saturday Loyola came back to whip the Hens, 48-22.

This week's card—Wednesday, Johns Hopkins at Delaware; Friday, Johns Hopkins at Mount St. Mary's; American U. at Washington; Randolph-Macon at Bridgewater.

	W.	L.	Pts.	OP.
American U.	8	0	452	330
Washington College	5	3	346	334
Gallaudet	6	5	430	464
Bridgewater	3	5	300	268
Mt. St. Mary's	2	2	178	163
Loyola	5	6	440	473
Johns Hopkins	1	4	180	195
Delaware	1	4	151	214
Randolph-Macon	0	4	137	183

Mediterranean Army Officers To Get Coaching Instructions

By Harold Claassen

New York, Feb. 12 (AP).—Seven widely-known athletic figures soon will leave for the Mediterranean war theater where they will conduct coaching schools for athletic officers of the Army.

Cecil Isbell, football coach at Purdue and former National Leaguer, will demonstrate the correct gridiron tricks to the officers, who will realy their knowledge to the servicemen at rest camps and other bases.

Howard Hobson, Oregon University basketball coach, will tutor the soldier athletes in the cage sport; William J. (Billy) Cavanaugh of West Point, will teach boxing and H. William (Bald Bill) Hargiss, formerly of Kansas University, will dispense track and field information.

Others in the troupe are Seward Charles Staley, director of physical education at the University of Illinois; Dean Nesmith, Kansas University thainer; and George White of New Haven, Conn., a top-flight Eastern Intercollegiate official.

Maj. Fran G. Welch, peace-time football coach at Emporia, Kans., State Teachers, will be the military officer in charge of the eight civilians, whose tour is expected to last 60 days.

The group is the second sent out by the athletic branch of the Army's service forces of which Col. Henry W. (Eskie) Clark of Lafayette, is chief.

Red Rolfe of Yale; Charles Berry, American League umpire; and Leo Hauck of Penn State, are among the members of that unit, which was sent to Greenland and Iceland.

Clark, who recently returned from a visit to the war fronts, said that at numerous stops he saw troops returning from a long stay at the front, turn immediately to a sports contest for relaxation.

"I figured that if they got that much good out of sports, they are entitled to the best instructions available," he said in explaining the reason for the coaching clinics.

Gannon and Sweeney on Card

BB, Finazzo Fight At Turner's Tonight

Post Staff Photo.

Frank Sweeney (right) and his manager, Lou Jameson

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

What threatens to be one of the best cards of the indoor fight season comes up tonight at Turner's Arena in a sort of "triple threat" setting. And, to make it all the more interesting it's strictly local.

First, there's the 10-round brawl between Bee Bee Washington, dusky local middleweight, meeting Johnny Finazzo in a return scramble. Secondly and thirdly comes the second local apearance of Frank Sweeney and Joe Gannon, sensational youngsters who apear destined to snatch a couple of gold rings on the fistice merry-go-round with neither likely to breakdown.

Sweeney and Gannon, former Battle of Belts and National AAU middle and welterweight champions, respectively, are booked in special six-rounders. Sweeney meets Edgar poe of Annapolis, seeking his eighth straight kayo victory. Gannon takes on Billy Sneed, anothel coal lad, and he will be seeking his straight victory since fighting for money instead of medals.

BB's Third Big Trial

The return meeting of Bee Bee and Finazzo will be the third try Washington has made to get over a hurdle of national proportions. Since leevated to a main bout status, Bee Bee has fought twice, against Ossie "Bulldog" Harris, a Pittsburgh, and Finazzo and, whlie he hasn't scored victories, he hasn't lost prestige. As a matter of fact, the erstwhile preliminary boy's feat in holding both Harris and Finazzo to draws has given his stock considerable lift in the fistic mart.

Before meeting Washington, Harris gave Lou Schwartz, N. Y. middleweight who was supposed to be ultra-hot, quite an artistic lacing at the Broadway Arena and figured to duplicate against Bee Bee. But Bee Bee deemed it otherwise. Finazzo, who split with the same Harris; won and drew wtih Coley Welch; stopped the winning streak of Bobby Lytell at 33 in a row; beat Fritzie Fitzpatrick who was supposed to meet Lee Oma on the West Coast and who is ranked fourth among light heavyweights and then topped it all by going a rousing draw with the sensational Billy Arnold, was supposed to treat Bee Bee to a boxing lesson. Again Bee Bee surprised everyone and earned a draw.

Bee Bee Rated 6-5 Choice

It should be bloody war tonight with Bee Bee a 6 to 5 favorite, strangely enough. The stipulations in the weight contract, which calls for Finazzo to make 162, give or take a pound, may have something to do with the odds-makers' reasonings inasmuch as the Baltimore Italian tipped the scales at 167 for their last frolic.

Regardless, it should be a good fight. Finazzo, on The Post scoresheet last time, appeared to have a bit of an edge, but the officials ruled otherwise. Bee Bee, weighing 161, may do it this time.

Sweeney the biffer and Gannon the boxer are coming along fast. It is hard to figure which gives the crowd the most kick, Sweeney with his sock that sends foes kicking or Gannon with his boxing skill that dazzles. It will be interesting tonight to watch these local kids and to directly compare their respective abilities.

Two other sixes round out the card. In one, Waddy Forcey, another local middleweight from the stable of Henry (Wall Street) Berman, meets Eddie Finazzo, another brother of the fighting seven Baltimore brood, and in the other Jimmy McGriff, recently honorably discharged from the Army, meets Charley Millen, of Baltimore, in a lightweight tussle.

Landon Nosed Out By Charlotte Hall

Charlotte Hall's cagers came through with a last period rally yesterday to nose out Landon Prep, 28-23, while the Landon Jayvees turned the table by whipping the Cadets, 24-22, at Landon.

Charlotte Hall varsity found the going hard for three periods, trailing at the half, 9-11, and at the third-period mark, 16-18, but, paced by the sharpshooting of Jim Stevens, the Cadets started dropping them in about midway in the last period and went on to win.

Stevens hauled in high-scoring honors with 10 points, while Landon's Jack Leachman came next with 9.

Charlotte Hall.	G	FG	P	Landon.	G	FG	P
Hall, f.	2	3	7	Armstrong, f.	1	2	4
Graves, f.	3	0	6	Lewis, f.	1	0	2
Stevens, c.	3	4	10	Smith, c.	3	0	6
O. Jameson, g.	1	0	2	Leachman, g.	3	3	9
R. Jameson, g.	1	1	3	Simpson, g.	1	0	2
Totals	10	8	28	Totals	9	5	23

Referee—Gallaher.

Track Star Happy

Lady Luck Finally Smiles On Rafferty

Boston, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Jim Rafferty, the sad-eyed Irishman, looked back today on two successive major indoor track triumphs and chuckled for the first time since he became a miler.

"I couldn't believe my eyes when I copped the Wanamaker Mile but after winning the Hunter event here Saturday night I guess I've finally run into lucky streak," said the 29-year-old former Fordham star who has become heir to the throne vacated by Preacher Gil Dodds.

"It's hard to describe how it feels to be a winner after watching fellows like Glenn Cunningham, Frank Dixon, Chuck Fenzke, Les MacMitchell and Dodds pass you by year after year," he said. "I have only this year and next—and I'd certainly like to make the most of them."

Rafferty's mark of 4:14.3 at the fifty-sixth annual Boston Athletic Association meet was a far cry from Dodds' indoor record of 4:06.4, but the dogged New Yorker is confident he can improve.

"I don't think I'll ever be able to equal Gil's record," he said, "but I'm pretty sure I can get under 4:10 if I'm pushed. You know, when I heard Gil was retiring I was both glad and sorry. I was sorry because I would have liked another try at beating him, and glad because I probably never could have done it.

"I just came along at a bad time for a miler. It was like trying to play right field for the Yanks with Babe Ruth in uniform. But I certainly hope my luck holds out for awhile. Better late than never, you know."

Naval Ordnance At Full Strength For OSS Contest

Naval Ordnance is reported at peak strength again, which means more trouble for Office of Strategic Services and George Glamack when the two basketbal teams meetin Heurich gymnasium at 7 p. m. tomorrow. Bolstering the Sailors for this clash between teams which are involved in a three-way tie with Senate Beer for second will be Jack Laffey and Hal Fleit, who missed several games while away on pass. Dith these two in the contest, Ordnance has five unerring shooters in the line-up at the same time. In addition to Laffey and Fleit, the Navy Gunners are Earl May, Larry Feldman and Ed Merrill. Any or all the Ordnance starters are capable of ringing in 15 points or more a game.

OSS has been providing spectators with the most exciting hoop shows in years, having participated in three games decided by two points and two which were settled in overtime. The Red and Black also should be at its best since Johnny Wood, who missed the last two contests, is back and Bill Duryee has recovered from the illness that slowed him down the last time out.

In the second game on the doubleheader Perruso's Cafe will be seeking its fifteenth consecutive victory when it encounters Army Air Forces Weather Division.

S. A. Announces New Playoff System

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 12 (AP).—Normally the winner of the Shaughnessy playoff in the Southern Association meets the Texas League winer in the Dixie basebal series.

But with the Texas League idle, it has become necessary to set up andother playoff incentive, so the prize this year will be the Governors' Cup, a trophy bearing the signatures of the Governors of the five States in the circuit.

'Jug' Falters, Posts a 76, 4 Over Par

New Orleans, Feb. 12 (AP).—Gangling Harold (Jug) McSpaden faltered in the final round of the New Orleans Open golf tournament today, staggering in with a four-over-par 76 for a 284 total to end in a first-place tie with Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio.

Nelson posted a 71 on the final round.

New Orleans, Feb. 12 (AP).—Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Sanford, Me., moved into the final 18-hale round of the New Orleans $5000 Open golf tournament here this afternoon with a one-over-par 71 for 18 holes which brought his total to 208 strokes for 54 holes.

McSpaden, in hot pursuit of his first golf championship here, had a card of 36—35—71 for the third round of the tournament.

He was five strokes aread of his closest rival, Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, who scored 38—35—73.

Harmon Holds Third

McSpaden missed a five-foot putt on the 18th hole by two inches and had to use an extra stroke.

Nelson was in need of a sensational final 18?hole splurge or a McSpaden blow-up to win first money.

Claude Harmon, Grosse Point, Mich., retained third place in the standings by shooting a 73, or one over par for the morning 18 holes, for a 54-hole total of 214 which was one stroke behind Nelson.

Johnny Bulla, Chicago, and Craig Wood, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., were tied for fourth position with 218's. Bulla carded 37-29—76 and Wood 40-35—75 in the morning round.

Revolta Sixth

Johnny Revolta, of Evanston, Ill., was sixth with a 219. He shot 38-34—72 this morning.

Sam Schneider, Corpus Christi, Tex., had a two-under-par for 70 this morning which gave him a lead in the contest for a $500 war bond for today's best round.

Fred Haas, jr., of New Orleans, shot par 72 in the third round to go three strokes ahead of Ed Furgol, of Detroit, his nearest amateur rival.

S. C.'s Sokol Sets Southern Scoring Pace

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—The University of South Carolina's Navy-bolstered quint, and its star guard, Charley Sokol, continued to set the pace as the Southern Conference basketball campaign headed into its final week today.

The South Carolina squad has won eight straight conference contests and Sokol is out in front of the individual scoring race with a total of 252 points for the 18 games the Gamecocks have played against all comers.

Jim Jordan, North Carolina, has tallied 227 points in 21 games for the runnerup position, and Jim Robinson, South Carolina, is close behind with 222 points.

Duke Unfefeated, Too

South Carolina's closest rival in the team competition is Duke University, 1944 champions, with five loop wins and no losses. Richmond has won its two conference games played but the Spiders have been sidelined for two weeks because of a mumps quarantine.

Other high ranking teams in the family battling are the Citadel with six triumphs against two losses, North Carolina with nine and three, North Carolina with six and three and William and Mary with an even break in six games. Clemson has won two in five. Virginia Tech has won one in four, V. M. I. one in five and Maryland one in six games played. Wake Forest, Davidson and Furman haven't yet won a Conference decision.

This week will wind up the regular season and on February 22-24 the eight squads with the best Conference records will fight it out for the championship at Raleigh, N. C.

N. C.-Duke to Play

All of the leaders, except quarantined Richmond, will swing into action during the week. Featured tilts will be the North Carolina-Duke return game at Durham on Wednesday and a renewal of the Citadel-South Carolina rivalry at Columbia on Saturday. Duke and South Carolina won by narrow margins in the first games of the series earlier in the season.

Other loop meetings this week will include North Carolina at N. C. State tonight, Citadel at Davidson on Tuesday, N. C. State at Wake Forest on Wednesday, Davidson at Clemson on Saturday.

The ten leading scorers are:

	Gas.	G	FG	Pts.
Sokol, South Carolina	18	109	34	252
Jordan, North Carolina	21	93	41	227
Robinson, South Carolina	18	93	32	222
House, South Carolina	18	84	18	186
Sapp, Duke	17	71	34	176
Adgziak, W. and M.	14	73	26	172
Freeman, Clemson	14	61	42	164
Flynn, Maryland	12	67	22	156
Schutte, Citadel	9	59	25	143
Bushkar, Va. Tech	11	49	43	141

Rex Enright Gets New Assignment

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Lieut. Rex Enright, former Notre Dame star and South Carolina football coach on leave, has reported to the naval air technical training center here to be physical training office.

He relieved Lieut. Marty Karow, former Texas A. & M. backfield coach. Lieutenant Enright came here from the Navy Preflight School at Athens, Ga.

Coolidge Jayvees Win

Coolidge High's Jayvees defeated Roosevelt's juniors, 27-17, yesterday at Coolidge.

Fat Salvage Inadequate

Thomas Jeffries, manager of the Greenbelt cooperative food store, reminded local residents yesterday that only 850 pounds of waste fat are being salvaged per month. He pointed out that the quota is 1860 pounds, or 1 pound per family.

Gem of the blends

millions say "when" with William Penn

Blended Whiskey, 86 proof, 65% grain neutral spirits
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Money Pact Approval Aske By President

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt urged Congress yesterday to accept the Bretton Woods agreement lest the world drift again toward "the maelstrom of panic and economic warfare."

In a special message he gave Congress a many-sided plan of economic operation with other nations—because political cooperation, he said, won't be enough.

The President replied to criticism of certain parts of the agreement reached by delegates of 44 nations at Bretton Woods, N. H., with this assertion:

"It would be tragedy if differences of opinion on minor details should lead us to sacrifice the basic agreement achieved on the major problems."

Wagner, Tobey Plan Bills

He asked approval of the $8,800,000,000 "international monetary fund" and the $9,100,000,000 "international bank for reconstruction and development." He said they are the "cornerstone" for international economic cooperation, though not "perfect in every detail."

Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.) said he and Senator Tobey (R., N. H.) will introduce a bill Thursday for United States membership in the "fund" and the "bank." They are the leading Democrat and leading Republican of the Senate Banking Committtee.

The President's message also was warmly received by Representative Spence (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committe, which will hold hearings on Bretton Woods legislation before the Senate committee takes it up.

Reference to Bankers' Group

Mr. Roosevelt's statement on "differences of opinion" no doubt referred mainly to the American Bankers Association.

A week ago that organization published a report strongly indorsing the principles of cooperation worked out at Bretton Wods, and favoring the world bank, but the association disapproved of the fund and thought its functions ought to be incorporated in the bank.

The President said he expects to submit to Congress shortly these additional proposals for economic cooperation:

Establishment of the food and agricultural organization of the United Nations; broadening and strengthening the Trade Agreements Act of 1934; international agreement for reducing trade barriers, controling cartels and the orderly marketing of world surpluses of certain commodities; a revision of the Export-Import Bank; an international oil agreement; and proposals in the field of international aviation, shipping and radio and wire communications.

"Time to Take Lead"

"It is time for the United States to take the lead in establishing the principle of economic cooperation as the foundation for expanded world trade. We propose to do this, not by setting up a supergovernment, but by international negotiation and agreement. . . ."

Mr. Roosevelt said a good deal has been done in that line during the last ten years, but the trouble was—our present enemies were at the same time devoting all their efforts to the very opposite of international collaboration.

"When victory is won we must be ready to go forward rapidly on a wide front," the President said. "We all know very well that this will be a long and complicated business."

The international monetary fund, he said, "will put an end to monetary chaos." He described the fund as an institution to preserve stability and order in the exchange rates between different moneys, and summarized it thus:

"In a nutshell, the fund agreement spells the difference between a world caught again in the maelstrom of panic and economic warfare culminating in war—as in the 1930's—or a world in which the members strive for a better life through mutual trust, cooperation and assistance. The choice is ours."

Currency stabilization would have as its purpose the promotion of world trade, and Mr. Roosevelt declared, "To expand the trade circle, to make it richer, more cooperative, more varied, is a fundamental contribution to everybody's wealth and welfare."

With respect to the international bank, the President said the Allied armies and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—while they can give emergency relief—are not designed for the construction of big public works, factories, power plants, transportation systems in the war-shattered nations.

"That job must be done otherwise, and it must be started soon," he said. The international bank would make or guarantee loans for specific projects. The President said that unless prostrate countries can find such a means of financing, they can't restore their economies, and "in desperation" will be forced into various forms of economic warfare.

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H'M— A NEW BOOKCASE— AND A NEW PROSPECT!

Italian Navy Reports 4000 Missions Finished

Rome, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Italian navy carried out nearly 4000 missions in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean from September, 1943, when the fleet went over to the Allies, to the end of 1944, Navy Undersecretary Carlo Bassano said today in a Rome newspaper interview. He said torpedo boats escorted more than 6500 ships totaling about 70,000,000 tons.

Use as Forts Dooms Manila Buildings

At a Regimental Command Post in Downtown Manila, P. I., Feb. 11 (AP). (Delayed.) — Col. Lawrence White of Kansas City, Mo., regimental commander of the 148th Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division, said at this shell-battered command post today: "I can see little hope of saving many of Manila's famous buildings.

"The Japanese are putting guns right in churches and homes and hotels and all we can do is blow them out with artillery as we discover them. We are not going to send unsupported infantry against guns.

"We took one church yesterday and found two machine gune beneath the altar. Snipers are in every building and that means we must use machine guns and mortars. We've found seven, eight or 10-inch rocket type guns on the top of taller buildings. This is a full-scale artillery battle and you know what that does to a city."

Colonel White said that the Japanese shelling of the American-held portions Manial south of the Pasig River for the last two days was "the heaviest I ever saw. It's easing up a bit now."

American troops had to fight two days to take the Paco railroad station. They used flame throwers and bazookas and killed about 200 Japanese. The station was destroyed.

Up to noon today this regiment alone killed and counted 574 Japanese south of the Pasig River and maybe twice that many more. The regiment didn't accomplish this without losses.

Town Leaders Vote Stand on Md. Proposals

Representatives of the Incorporated Towns of Prince Georges County, a new organization in county government, met in special session at the Mt. Rainier Town Hall Sunday to take action on nine current legislative proposals to the Maryland General Assembly.

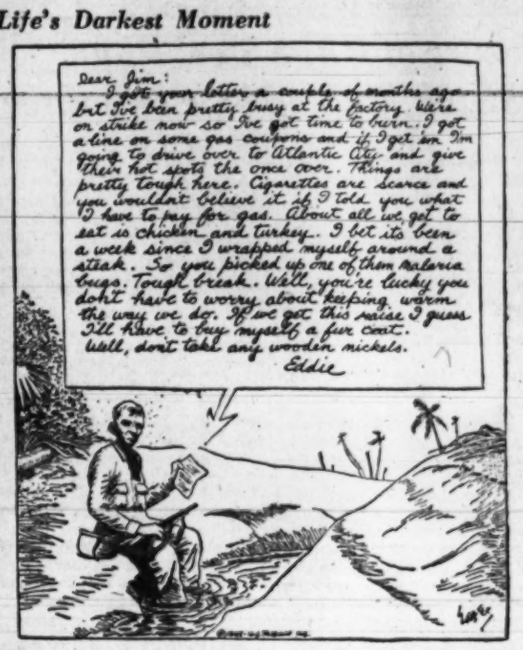
Heads of the municipalities voted unanimously to have the county treasurer continue to collect delinquent municipal taxes, but also voted to extend the date for certifying delinquent taxes from December 15 to January 2.

The body opposed a proposal which would prohibit incorporated towns from enacting ordinances in conflict with those adopted by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

It also favored a request that the Park and Planning Commission notify town officials of any applications for rezoning property within or near the particular town adding that the Commission actually does so now by custom and courtesy. Favored also was the proposal to authorize the Maryland Public Service Commission to establish uniform rates for taxicabs in the county.

The meeting voted 100 per cent in favor of a midnight closing hour for county liquor establishments, and likewise on the proposal that applications for liquor licenses be referred by the county liquor board to the town affected for recommendation. The prohibition of on-sale liquor licenses in places where groceries are sold was favored, as was a proposal to permit incorporated towns to share in the fines imposed against violators of motor vehicle laws as well as in cases where town officers make arrests on State warrants.

Life's Darkest Moment


Dear Jim:
I got your letter a couple of months ago but I've been pretty busy at the factory. Were on strike now so I've got time to burn. I got a line on some gas coupons and if I get 'em I'm going to drive over to Atlantic City and give their hot spots the once over. Things are pretty tough here. Cigarettes are scarce and you wouldn't believe it if I told you what I'd have to pay for gas. About all we get to eat is chicken and turkey. I bet it's been a week since I wrapped myself around a steak. So you picked up one of them malaria bugs. Tough break. Well, you're lucky you don't have to worry about keeping warm the way we do. If we get this raise I guess I'll have to buy myself a fur coat.
Well, don't take any wooden nickels.
Eddie

Alexandria Jaycees Collect Record Paper Salvage Weight

The Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce collected a record total of 81,735 pounds of scrap paper Saturday and Sunday in its third citywide salvage drive, it was announced yesterday by John W. Monroe, jr., chairman of the collection committee.

He said another two day collection will be made in a few months. Alexandria Boy Scouts and members of the Alexandria Boys Club worked with the Jaycees in the door-to-door canvass.

On Saturday 12 trucks were provided by the merchants of the city for the collection and on Sunday through arrangements with Brig. Gen. Gordon R. Young, commanding general of Fort Belvoir, 16 Army trucks driven by soldiers and WACs covered the city.

Among the Jaycees working on both days were the president, Charles D. Pulman, and Monroe. Facilities of the Alexandria Hay & Grain Co. were used to weight the paper. In the previous drives, the Jaycees collected 62,837 pounds on August 12 and 13, and 63,740 pounds on November 11 and 12.

Greenbelt on Screen

Many scenes of Greenbelt are included in the John Nesbit Passing Parade feature which will be screened at the Greenbelt Community Theater Thursday and Friday evenings, according to Manager Jack Fruchtman. The pictures were originally taken for Pare Lorenz's "The City," which was shown at the 1939 New York World's Fair.

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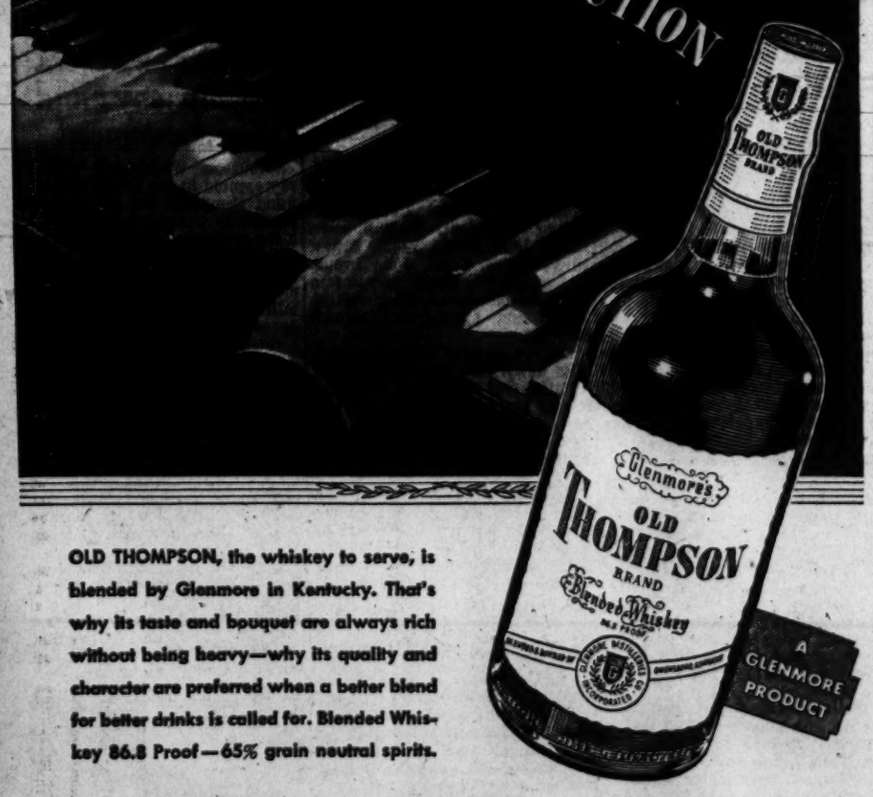

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Glenmore Distilleries Co., *Incorporated*, Louisville, Ky.
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IT'S THE Mildest YOU EVER TASTED

That's the story—one of the country's truly great whiskies *made milder* for your greater enjoyment. Taste it—and get its delicate flavor of the good grain. Mix it—and note the mellow, velvety character it lends to drinks. Above all try it—and discover a great whiskey *made milder*.

MOUNT VERNON Brand Rye Whiskey
A Blend—86.8 Proof—49% Grain Neutral Spirits
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Wagner Asks Further Cut in Gold Reserves

Senator Wagner (D. N.Y.) yesterday introduced legislation to reduce minimum required reserves of Federal Reserve banks to 25 per cent of combined note and deposit liabilities.

The present requirement is 40 per cent in gold certificates against Federal Reserve notes in circulation and 35 per cent in gold certificates or other lawful money against deposits.

Wagner is chairman of the Senate Banking Committee. His bill also would extend indefinitely the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to pledge U. S. Government securities against Federal Reserve notes issued by Federal Reserve agents. Existing authority expires June 30.

Noting that the reserve ratio has declined from 91 per cent at the end of 1941 to 49 per cent at the end of last year due to "conditions arising out of the war," Wagner added:

"Reduction of reserves has reflected the fact that most of this country's exports have been on lend-lease, while our imports have been on a cash basis. Countries that have sold commodities to the United States have not been able to buy goods here, on account of war restrictions, and have either withdrawn or earmarked gold against the time when goods will once more be available for sale."

Wagner said "confidence in Federal Reserve notes is well established, and whether the amount of gold back of the notes is 40 per cent or 25 per cent makes no practical difference."

Holiday Observed

Major securities and commodities markets were closed yesterday in observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Check Clearings Up 18 Per Cent

Business activity as reflected by the value of checks cashed was 18 per cent higher during the last three months than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that November-through-January debits to deposit accounts of reporting member banks in 334 centers totaled $251,799,000,000, compared with $213,427,000,000 in the same months a year ago.

The Januar ytotal of $82,743,000,000 compares with $71,904,000,000 in January, 1944.

Assets at All-Time High

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. yesterday reported total insurane in force at the end of 1944 was $4,437,471,123, a net gain of 4.2 per cent over the previous year. Assets aggregated $1,757,656,104, a gain of $120,212,710 for the year. The report, which showed all-time highs in assets and insurance in force, was released here by R. L. Baldwin, Washington general agent.

Earnings Statements

Elastic Stop Nut Corp. of Union, N. J., reports net profit of $1,122,043 for 1944, equal to $2.25 a common share, compared with $11,964,314, or $4.05 a share in the preceding year. The company reports net sales of $37,893,545 in 1944, against $42,072,260 in 1943. Unfilled orders on November 30 last year totaled $9,476,000, compared with $25,798,000 in the previous year.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. reports net profit of $5,144,399 in 1944, equal to $2.80 a common share, compared with $5,009,228 or $2.72 a share in 1943.

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Future of Huge Steel Plant In Utah Studied by Committee

Salt Lake City, Feb. 12 (AP).—Fifty economic planners and industrialists got a first-hand impression of a comparatively new intermountain industry today as members of the Western States Council steel committee toured the 200 millio dollar Geneva steel plant near Provo.

The group went to the steel workings to study the plant's potentialities in Western industry after peace returns.

Several major steel corporations were reported interested in buying the Government-backed plant, and a railroad executive promised that postwar freight rates would not be allowed to hamper shipment of its products.

Committee members speculated on the significance of Henry J. Kaiser's announcement that either he or Thomas Girdler of Republic Steel Corp., would "certify a steel industry . . . and insure steel, jobs and a future for the West."

Robert C. Elliott of San Francisco, postwar editor for the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, remarked that the present meeting might have been "as weak as a ladies' aid tea but Western industrialists got hold of the hottest poker in United States industry today—the future of steel in the West.

It was Elliott who announced Kaiser's intentions after conferring with the industrialist on the West Coast. He added:

"What aroused United States Steel Corp. (which last week signified its interest in the Geneva plant) and others was the fact that this time their own customers, the manufacturers who buy ingots to make steel products, were back of this conference."

Tomorrow Senator Brewster (R., Maine) will discuss specific proposals for disposal of Government-owned war plants.

Coffee Supplies Declared Higher Than in Peacetime

New York, Feb. 12 (AP).—Despite rationing scares, coffee supplies were described today as higher than in peacetime with shipments still rolling in from Brazil even though producers there have requested increased price ceilings.

Trade sources placed stocks on hand here at about 4,300,000 bags. Approximately 2,800,000 bags more have been bought and are afloat or otherwise on their way to the United States.

This total of 7,100,000 bags of coffee earmarked for the United States is enough to last almost six months. Normal peacetime stores averaged around a 30 to 90-day supply.

Rumors in trade quarters here have it that announcement will be made soon that Brazil will make available an additional one million bags of coffee for armed service needs, perhaps more.

Trade circles hope this materializes. They explain this will eliminate any possibility of the armed services drawing on civilian domestic coffee supplies for their needs.

Improved Weather Boosts Steel Rate

New York, Feb. 12 (AP).—Steel output this week is indicated at 92.8 per cent of capacity, equal to 1,673,000 tons, against 89.3 per cent or 1,610,800 tons last week, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported today. The improvement in weather conditions is largely responsible for the increase, the institute said.

A month ago operations were at 93.6 per cent of capacity, or 1,688,400 tons, and a year ago at 97.7 per cent or 1,750,000 tons.

Local Produce

Eggs and Live Poultry

EGGS—Market firm; increased offerings from producing sections being received. Transportation tieups in carlot shippings are still delaying some receipts. Prices paid for Federal-State graded eggs received from grading stations February 12. Whites, browns, mixed colors, U. S. grade A, large, 43@44, average 43½; U. S. grade A, medium, 39@40, average 39½; U. S. grade B, large, 41; U. S. grade B, medium, 35; U. S. grade C, 35.

LIVE POULTRY—Market firm, receipts to authorized processors increasing with three loads arriving today. Practically no live poultry arriving for consumer account. A few unused rejected by Army available. Prices paid net f.o.b. Washington (transportation charges included according to mileage), broilers and fryers, 32.3 cents per pound.

Fruits and Vegetables

(Sales on wholesale market in less than carlot quantities.)

APPLES—Demand very slow for ordinary, rather light for good stock; market rather dull; Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, bushel baskets and Eastern crates, U. S. 1, Yorks and Black Twigs, 2¼-in. minimum, 2.75@3.00; 2¾-in. minimum, 3.00@3.50; mostly around 3.25; Delicious, 2½-in. minimum, 3.50@3.75; 2¾-in. minimum, 3.75@3.85; Golden Delicious, 2½-in. minimum, 3.25@3.50; 2¾-in. minimum, 3.75@3.85; Staymans and Winesaps, 2½-in. minimum, 3.00@3.25; 2¾-in. minimum, 3.50@3.75; culls, drops, utilities, all kinds, various varieties, 1.50@3.00; Washington, boxes, Winesaps and Staymans, 163s and larger, extra fancy, 4.28@4.53; C grade and smaller, mostly around 4.00.

CABBAGE—Market very dull and weak; tall, 50-lb. sacks, Florida, domestic round type, 1.50@1.75; Texas, domestic round type, 1.75@2.00; few sales 2.25; New York, Danish type, 1.50@2.00; some frosty, 75@1.00; truck receipts, Florida, bushel baskets, packed locally, domestic round type, 1.50@1.75, mostly.

CARROTS—Market steady. California, L. A. crates, 6 dozen, mostly 5.05@5.40, few sales 5.00. 50-lb. sacks, topped, washed, 2.00@2.25. Texas, L. A. crates, 6 dozen, mostly around 4.50, few sales best, 5.00; fair quality, 4.00. Arizona, mostly 5.00, few sales best, 5.40; 50-lb. sacks, topped, washed, 2.00@2.25. New Jersey, bushel baskets, topped, washed, few sales 2.00@2.25.

LETTUCE—Market dull and slightly weaker. California, L. A. crates, Iceberg type, 4-5 dozen, 4.00@4.50, mostly 4.00@4.25, few sales 3.75. Florida, 5-peck hampers, Iceberg type, few sales, 1.75@2.00, mostly 1.75.

ONIONS—Market steady, 50-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, Yellows, 60-70% 2 inches and larger; New York, 2.00@2.25, mostly 2.00@2.10; fair quality and condition, sprouted, 1.75. Michigan and Ohio, 2.00@2.25, mostly around 2.25. Colorado, Sweet Spanish, 3 inches and larger, 2.75@3.00, mostly 3.00.

POTATOES—Market firm at ceiling. Supplies light. Maine and New York, 100-lb. sacks, Katahdins, U. S. No. 1, size A, 3.94, few sales 3.74. Florida, practically no supplies on the market.

SWEET POTATOES—Market about steady. Brushed, bushel baskets, U. S. No. 1, North Carolina, Puerto Ricans and Virginia, Nancy Halls, 3.00@3.25, few sales 2.75. Maryland, Goldens and few Nancy Halls, 2.50@2.75, mostly 2.75. Louisiana, crates, Puerto Ricans, fine quality, 3.47@3.72; various varieties, unbrushed, some ordinary quality and condition, 1.50@2.50.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, standard wirebound boxes, Duncans and Marsh seedless, 4.18@4.43, few sales 4.00; pink seedless, 5.00@5.37, mostly 5.00; small size low as 4.50@4.75; ordinary low as 4.00; Texas, pinks, 4.09@4.22; mostly 4.75; few sales 4.50; small size and fair quality, 4.00.

LEMONS—California, standard boxes, 5.50@6.00, mostly 6.00; small size and poor condition low as 2.50.

ORANGES—Florida, wire-bound and standard crates, combination grade, 150s to 216s, 4.86@5.16, mostly 5.00, some 250s and 288s, 4.50@4.75; Temples, 6.00@6.35; few sales 5.75, some poor, 5.00; 4-5 bushels, 2.90@3.25; California, navels, standard boxes, 4.00@5.00; few sales best higher, small size and ordinary quality and condition low as 3.00@3.50.

TANGERINES—Florida, wire-bound ⅓ boxes, mostly small size, 1.25@2.50; as to quality and size, bushels, 3.25@3.85, mostly 3.50@3.75.

Church Leaders Killed in England By Nazi V-Bomb

London, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—An undetermined number of Presbyterian Church of England leaders, including the general secretary, died when a German V-bomb exploded recently in front of a hall where a church conference was in progress, it was disclosed today.

Officials still are trying to ascertain exactly how many were killed.

The known dead include the Rev. W. T. Elmslie, general secretary of the church; W. H. Wright, financial secretary, and the Rev. T. W. Douglas, foreign missions secretary.

An accident saved the General Assembly moderator, the Right Rev. A. P. Harcus. He was late for work. He was hurrying to the office when the V-bomb hit, and the office he was seeking was demolished before he entered. He helped in rescue work at the hall.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Feb. 12 (AP).—(Federal-State market News Service)—

CATTLE—Receipts 950; 50 holdovers not included. Largely steer runs good grade predominating; cows and bulls scarce; all slaughter classes active steady with last week's close; load good to mostly choice around 1080-pound steers, 15.50 early top. Several loads and truck lots good and choice, 15.75@16.25; bulk good, 14.35@15.50; medium, 12.50@14.00; medium good heifers, 12.75@14.25; medium beef cows, 13.00; cutter and common 8.50@11.00; canners, 6.50@8.00; mostly 7.00 and up; few beef bulls, 14.00@14.50; top sausage bulls 13.50; bulk, 9.50@13.00.

CALVES—Receipts 325, active, fully steady with last week's close; choice vealers scarce; few odd head 16.50 is ceiling; bulk good 120 to 350 pounds, 17.00 to mostly 18.00; common and medium 11.00@15.50 culls around 9.00; extreme lightweights down to 6.00 and less.

HOGS—Receipts 1100; active steady with Saturday; good and choice 140 to 350 pound barrows and gilts, 15.30 is ceiling; 120 to 130 pounds, 14.25@14.50; 130 to 140 pounds, 14.75@15.00; good sows, 14.55 is ceiling for this class.

SHEEP—50 nominally steady; not enough wooled lambs and slaughter ewes to actually test market values. Inquiries broad and intertone steady; good and choice wooled lambs, 16.50@17.00; common and medium, 11.50@15.00; culls around 9.50; choice lightweight slaughter ewes eligible to 6.00; bulk common to good, 3.00@5.50.

Richmond Markets

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12 (AP) (WFA).—

WHITE POTATOES—Market strong; 100-lb. sacks New York and Maine, 3.60@3.95.

APPLES—Market dull; various varieties, small and 1¾-inch sizes, no demand; 2¼-2½ inches, 2.00@2.50, some few higher; 2½ inches up, 2.25@3.50.

EGGS—Market easier; Federal-State grading stations, whites and browns, U. S. grade A large, 40@42; U. S. grade A medium, 37@39; U. S. grade A small, 30@31; U. S. grade B large, 35@38; U. S. grade B medium, 31@35; U. S. grade C large, 31@32; pullets, 31; nearby ungraded current receipts, whites and mixed colors, 34@36.

LIVE POULTRY—No young chickens; all poultry very much in demand at OPA ceiling prices; roasters, 28½; broilers and fryers, 29.40; fowl, 25.80; old roosters, 20.

HOGS—Receipts, 1100; market steady with Friday; 180-240 lbs., 14.55; 100-120 lbs., 11.30; 120-140 lbs., 13.15; 140-160 lbs., 13.80; 160-180 lbs., 14.40; 240-270 lbs., 13.95; 270-300 lbs., 13.65; 300-350 lbs., 12.80; 350-500 lbs., 12.30; over 500 lbs., 11.55; good stags, 8.55.

CATTLE—Choice steers, 15.50@16.00; no choice cattle offered; good steers, 14.50@15.00; medium, 12.00@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; cows, 9.50@10.00; medium, 7.50@8.00; common, 5.50@6.50; heifers, 13.50@14.00; medium, 8.00@10.00; common, 6.00@7.00; butcher bulls, 9.50@10.50; medium, 8.00@8.50; common, 6.00@7.50; vealers, 16.00@16.50; good, 14.50@15.50; medium, 12.50@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; lambs, 15.00@15.50; sheep, 5.50@6.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Feb. 12 (AP)—(WFA).—HOGS—Receipts salable 9000; total 11,500; active, to all interests, fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts, 160 pounds and upward, 14.75 ceiling price; few 140 to 160 pounds, 14.25@14.75; good and choice sows all weights 14.00; complete clearance.

CATTLE—Receipts salable cattle 22,000; total, 52,000; salable calves 1000; total 1000; medium grade and choice grade steers and yearlings steady; largely steer run with good grades predominating; these steady to 25 lower, mostly 10 to 15 off at 14.50@16.00; top, 17.00 on yearlings. 16.85 on steers; heifers and mixed steady to weak, with best in load lots at 16.15; short load 16.25 and 16.50; cows and bulls relatively scarce, fully steady; vealers firm at 15.50 down; stock cattle very scarce, firm.

SHEEP—Receipts salable 5500; total 7500; nothing sold early; bidding weak to 25 lower on slaughter lambs, asking steady or around 16.85 for several loads good and choice offerings, however, general quality not particularly attractive.

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts, none; shipments, none; stocks, 38,655.

ROSIN—Receipts, 209; shipments, 401; stocks, 13,623.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Cictory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers and lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, 7:45 to 8 p. m., Bob and Bernice, Silver Fox; 8 to 10 p. m., 304th ABF Band, Forest Glen; 11:15 p. m., Gayety Theater.

USO, 801 Market space nw., 6 p. m., voice recordings; 8 p. m., monthly hostess meeting; 9 p. m., glee club practice.

USO, 1736 G st. nw., 1:30 p. m., sightseeing; 6 p. m., musical echoes; 7:45 p. m., movies; 9 p. m., bingo and games; 8 p. m., bridge instruction.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., 8 p. m., bridge class and crafts.

Officers Service Club, 1622 21st nw., 8:30 p. m. to midnight, Valentine dance.

Luncheons, Dinners, Meetings

Columbia Heights Businessmen's Association, 12:30 p. m., meeting, Tivoli Building.

Dartmouth Club, 12:30 p. m., luncheon, Annapolis Hotel.

Early Birds Breakfast Club, 8 a. m., Willard Hotel.

Washington Breakfast Group, 7:45 a. m., Statler Hotel.

C. & P. Telephone Co., 12:30 p. m., luncheon, Statler Hotel.

Ad Club, 12:15 p. m., luncheon, Statler Hotel.

Rotary Club, 12:15 p. m., luncheon, Statler Hotel.

Society of Automotive Engineers, 6:30 p. m., dinner, Statler Hotel.

National Capital Group of Controllers, 7 p. m., dinner, Annapolis Hotel.

Riverdale P-TA, 8 p. m., meeting, Riverdale School.

Collectors Club, 8 p. m., meeting, Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw.

National Parks Camera Strollers, 8 p. m., meeting, National Museum auditorium.

United Nations Club, 9 p. m., meeting, 1701 19th st. nw., speaker, Brig. L. M. Campbell.

YMCA, 8 p. m., lecture, Mrs. Milton E. Miles.

Study Guild Catholic Library, 8:15 p. m., book review, 1725 Rhode Island ave. nw.

International Institute, 8:45 p. m., lecture, speaker, Toni Sender.

New Jersey State Society, 9:30 p. m., Valentine dance.

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Mary Haworth's Mail

Man's Second Marriage to Older Woman Fares So Badly That He's Lost Interest In Everything; His Wife Says He's Crazy

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 35 years old and married to a womap who is now 42. We have been married for four years. I was married before, for nine years, and have three children by that marriage. I pay alimony for the children's support and meet the payments regularly.

This sometimes leaves us short of money, and when we are short, my wife gets moody, nags and complains about it and tells me how much she used to have before she met me. When we do have money to spend, she is very attentive and nice to me. Recently I have been sick and she says I am just lazy; that there is nothing wrong with me. Sometimes she goes so far as to say I am crazy. I have told her I am willing to submit to a psychiatric examination.

I feel like calling quits and getting out; but so far I haven't. On the other hand, she has walked out and stayed away two or three days at a time, and when I ask her where she has been, she says it's none of my business. I can't go on like this. It's getting me down to the point where I don't give a darn about anything. What should I do? Please advise me at once. B. P.

What's History Of Unholy Mess?

DEAR B. P.: What happened to your first marriage? Did it break up over the woman who is now your wife? One can only guess at the goings-on which led to the present unholy mess. But your spineless dejection in dealing with her, and her rude contempt for you,—except when you are "in the money,"—suggests that she played you for a sucker from the first; and that both of you are long since bitterly disillusioned with what you got when you espoused each other.

You, on the one hand, probably dissatisfied with the trials and tedia of a family life that included small children, and being a weakish, infantile character who felt he couldn't renounce the adolescent's footloose, carefree pace, doubtless supposed you would be escaping into a romantic existence with a doting, mother-mistress type of companion if you married her. And she, on the other hand, obviously was counting on a sinecure, too; wanting plush support and sex satisfaction on a respectable basis; without a thought in her head of being a true helpmate or tower of strength when she married you. Neither of you gained what you hoped. In fact, your mutual disappointment could hardly be worse; and you are each recording that shock in very different ways.

Wife Is Vampire; Man Is Weakling

HER attitude as described exposes a covetous, cruel, wanton nature; without scruples; a stranger to compassion; brutally indifferent to anybody's wants or feelings but her own. If her fancy ever favored you, it doesn't now. Her basic reaction is seething with contempt. Your general reaction is that of a bewildered weakling, who has lost the swaggering self-confidence of his youth, and with it most of the self-respect and sense of direction he may once have had. This second marriage was a terrible mistake, as you know, but shrink from admitting,—because to admit it would be to turn your thoughts back to the whole train of irresponsible, damnably selfish actions which led up to it.

Because you are trying, in panic, to shut out the past; and see nothing in the present set-up or future prospect to make life worth living, you are sinking into a condition of mental depression and physical lethargy which your wife calls "crazy" and "lazy." She's right in thinking your limbs and organs are sound. You are soul sick, with disappointment and bad conscience. And I daresay your one decent gesture of faithfully contributing to your children's support is done as much to salve your conscience as to meet the court's order. My advice is,—See a psychiatrist; not to prove anything to your wife, but to save yourself from going to pieces. Your difficulties are rooted in the kind of person you are; and merely to leave her would not solve anything much. You need to learn what's wrong with you, and how to change for the better,—how to act your age,—before you break traces again. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interviews. Write her in care of The Post.

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

Too Much Cake

THEY'RE just everyday housewives, and they don't get downtown very often on account of the children and the housework, but when they do there are some things that burn them up. One is the fancy lingerie. Why is it when they can't get panties for their children, they see $29.50 nightgowns and $69.50 "boudoir ensembles." And they would like to know why there has been labor to make the slips that sell from $18.95 up. Or the $45 handbags. Or the $22.50 lapel gadgets. And how does it come that in the fabric departments there's eyelet embroidery at $6.98 a yard, but no 39 cent cotton to make a child's dress?

You try to tell them all will be different soon since the WPB is going to allocate more fabric for the making of low and medium priced garments. But, they come back, it'll be months away before such garments will be on the market. And in the meantime, what? Anyway, why has so much cotton already gone into those $39.50 dresses? And why are all the fron-fron and glitter here after three years of war?

You explain that certain factories were tooled for making luxury goods and couldn't make anything else. Also that some factories had supplies of quality fabrics on hand and hence were permitted to use them. They are still unconvinced. Didn't it take labor to make these things? And why was that labor not making practical house dresses and flannel pajamas—or bullets and airplanes?

YOU POINT out that the textile industry is much more complex than—say the food industry, that it manufactures a wide variety of things, and that it would take an army of Gestapo agents to watch it on all fronts. Then, they suggest, why not put a good stiff tax on a $29.50 night gown, sipce they have to pay 20 per cent extra on even a $2.95 handbag? Besides if government can regiment shoes why can't it abolish all this high priced detail on clothes?

You tell them that under a free business system the Government can't regulate industry beyond reasonable limits without the country's echoing with the cry of "Totalitarianism!" But, they retort, men can be drafted and food can be rationed, and isn't it highly important that the masses of the people have clothes suited to their needs and pocketbooks?

You reply that the manufacturers and merchants believe people want the luxury goods. Look at the scramble to buy them. See how the high-priced suits and dresses are gobbled up. Weren't all the sheer stockings cleaned out at Christmas? What about this Valentine business in high-priced perfumes, candies, handkerchiefs, jewelry?

BUT, THEY insist, none of the people they know buy these things. The women in their neighborhoods are like themselves—they tramp over town hunting nonexistent sheets, towels, smocks, children's underwear. Besides, none of their associates can afford such purchases—after income tax, bond buying, rent and groceries. And aren't the people who can't buy the $20 playshoes and the $89.50 suits to be considered? Why should those who have no better sense or patriotism than to splurge on fancy clothes and jewelry in wartime be catered to?

What is more, a lot of women they know are "worked up about the situation." It's all they talk about when they stand in line at chain grocery stores, and "somebody" ought to know they are getting "madder and madder."

You haven't the answer. Perhaps no one has. Perhaps it's one of those things that has to happen in a republic. But you feel disturbed.

Pictures of Marie Antoinette in her finery flash before you. Descriptions of the lush court of St. Petersburg come to mind.

Of course, though, this is different. Why should you even think of such ridiculous comparisons? Still . . . there's something wrong somewhere. This thing keeps bobbing up. There's too much feeling about it. Whoever or whatever is to blame, the picture's simply not right—for America.

St. Gertrude's Guild Elects

At the February meeting of St. Gertrude's Guild election of officers took place. Mrs. Raymond Francis Garrity is the newly elected president, succeeding Mrs. Augustus E. Giegengack. Other officers are Miss Mary Agnes Sweeney, treasurer; Mrs. Joseph A. Meaney, recording secretary, and Miss Elizabeth Pace, corresponding secretary.

St. Gertrude's Guild is a charitable organization sponsoring two benefits a year, the proceeds of which go to St. Gertrude's School of Arts and Crafts. This school is essentially a home school for girls, admitting children who require special instruction from primary to eighth grade.

DAR Chapter to Celebrate

Potomac Chapter, DAR, will celebrate its forty-second birthday on Valentine's Day at the Chapter House at 8 p. m. Hostesses will be Mrs. Rowena Hall, Mrs. G. F. Dalwick, Mrs. Henry O. Pattison, Miss Georgia Hudson and Miss Lillie Keathley.

WAVE ENGAGED is Miss Marjorie Grace Walton, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Walton, Washington, announce her betrothal to Carl J. Uhlman, USNR. The bride-elect, a pharmacist mate, as is her fiance, is stationed at the Naval Hospital in Corpus Christi, Tex.

Convalescent Men to Meet Lawmakers

"Come to luncheon—and meet your Senator" is the invitation issued 15 convalescent soldiers and sailors from Navy Medical Center and Walter Reed Hospital. For the Senate Daughters have arranged a luncheon in the private dining room in the Capitol where Roosevelt and Churchill have dined—and they're asking the Senators from States that the convalescents hail from.

Mrs. Martin Vogel, chairman of the home hospitality committee, arranged for the invitations to servicemen. Among luncheon guests to greet them will be Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Owen Brewster, Abe Murdock, Elbert Thomas, William Langer, George Aiken, Dennis Chavez, Carl Hatch, Brian McMahon and Kenneth Wherry.

Members of Senate Daughters present will include Miss Agnes Doherty, Miss Jane Davis, Mrs. Peter Jaremko, Miss Mary Murdock, Miss Lydia Langer, Mrs. Burton Vorhees, Mrs. Stanley Miller, Mrs. Glenn Leet, Mrs. Charles Lockhart, jr., and Miss Marilyn Wherry.

Friday evening the Senate Daughters will go to Forest Glenn, where they take part in entertainment for the wounded veterans.

Modeling Job Buys Ticket To Hollywood

By Ida Jean Kain

It's always interesting to learn how a girl gets started up the shimmering ladder in Hollywood. We hear of talent scouts getting a soda and "finding" a star behind the drug store counter, or getting a manicure and "discovering" talent at his finger tips.

But how does a girl from New Jersey who isn't found, who has no professional precedent in the family and no connections, get her name on a long-term contract? That's my story of Joan Caulfield, one of the most promising young actresses on the Paramount lot this year.

Aspires to Be Actress

Joan isn't particularly ambitious to be a movie star, she aspires to be a really good actress. Joan has the spark, it shines right through the films. She also has curly blonde hair, blue eyes and a 23½-inch waistline, all of which are no handicap. But it was her acting that got her the lead in the hit show "Kiss and Tell" and from there to Hollywood.

How did she start? By learning to move beautifully. In high school days, Joan noticed that when the heroine flung herself down in despair, all in a piece, the audience smothered laughter at the saddest part! She decided that the difference between a finished actress and an unfinished one was in body movements. So she went to school to learn the fundamentals of poise and movement.

"Bump of Self-Esteem"

I can't give it all in one easy lesson, but the gist of it is to walk with your "bump of self-esteem," that's on top of your head, in the clouds, but toe straight ahead. Make all movements from the breast bone, keeping you in perfect balance, not off center. In sitting down and rising, use the youth muscles which are the powerful thigh muscles, but sit down as if a string were lowering you from the wishbone.

While Joan was going to school she became a model, which as she says has little to do with acting, but a girl has to start somewhere. She thinks it's easier to break in through modeling than any other way.

Learning to move with ease has taught Joan how to relax with ease. Acquiring the technique for relaxing is just as important as knowing how to move gracefully.

In the meantime, to get lined up, you might like to send for the leaflet, "Postures Make the Figure," inclosing self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Ida Jean Kain, The Washington Post.

Miss Davis Home on Leave

Home on a month's leave and already anxious to get back again is Miss Dita Davis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Davis, who has been overseas with the Red Cross for 14 months. Miss Davis spent most of the time in Italy on the fighting front.

Town Talk—

Few Gray Hairs Worry La Luce Not a Whit; 'Waiting Wives' Entertained at Marine Party

By Carolyn Bell

LA LUCE looked as gorgeous as ever. Under a huge Victorian hat of ruffly black feathers the Congresswoman from Connecticut chatted with a circle of admirers at the Egyptian legation. It was one of her rare social appearances and the town was making the best of it.

And when the conversation hit a more frivolous stride Clare told this one on herself: "You see I'm getting gray," and she pulled a few golden locks for exhibit.

"Michael, the man who does my hair, wants me to touch it up, but I won't hear of it," she continued. One day at Michael's salon, just after Clare had left, a lady swept in and as the hairdresser started to work on her she said, "Wasn't that Mrs. Luce leaving?" When Michael replied yes the lady said, not a little indignant, "Now don't tell me that gray hair is natural."

MARINE DATA: "Well if that's the case you had better give the girls some punch and music"—and with that the Nation's Number One Leatherneck, "Sunny Jim" Vandegrife, left the house leaving Mrs. Vandegrift to entertain for the "waiting wives" . . . between the hours of 4 and 6 the other afternoon scads of Marine wives, whose husbands are overseas, found their way to the lovely Revolutionary residence of the Commandant of Marines . . . and they found the scarlet coated Marine Band on hand and a delicious rum punch, "our own recipe" said Mrs. Vandegrift . . . Mrs. "Hap" Turnedge was pouring coffee . . . it was General Turnedge who took Guam but Mrs. T. says, "actually Mrs. Vandegrift and I took it, we prayed so hard" . . . Mrs. Franklin Hart discussed the possibility that the historic home of the Marine Commandant might have been of Bullfinch design . . . Just back from duty in Peru Mrs. "Tex" Rogers confessed she had never taken a siesta . . . Alice Williams, whose husband Bob is the holder of the Navy cross, was facinating to behold as her harlequin glasses, lipstick and blouse were all of the same fuchsia-red . . . Mrs. DeWitt Peck had pinned an orchid to her black frock . . . In her Red Cross uniform, Mrs. R. H. Dunlap, disclosed that she is now getting mail from the servants in her home in France . . . Mrs. Ray Crist, sister of Col. "Jim" Devereaux, hero of Wake Island, talked with Mrs. John S. Oldfield . . . and along about 6 o'clock the ladies looked at their watches and ran, all agreeing that it had been a lovely party.

RUMOR AND FACT: Mrs. Joe Davies invited Mrs. Henry Wallace and Mrs. Jesse Jones to a luncheon and seated them next to one another saying "After all we shouldn't carry politics to the luncheon table." At least that's the way the story goes . . . "Is you is or is you ain't?" That's what Washington wants to know from Myrna Loy and Gene Markey. Is the lovely Myrna married to the Naval Captain? Or are those luncheons at the Mayflower, dinners at the Statler, or Army and Navy Club just friendly? . . . Mrs. Draper Kauffman, the former Peggy Tuckerman, is due back from Florida today with her baby . . . Due back this weekend from Pacific duty for a furlough is Lieut. Johnny Stevens, former VMI football star . . . Betty and Prescott Bush who were married in Florida will go to Buenos Aires to live.

Pennells Take Wedding Trip To New York

First Presbyterian Church in Arlington, Va., was the scene of a lovely wedding Saturday when Miss Edith Jean Shearer, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Roger L. Shearer of York, Pa., and Arlington, became the bridge of Sergt. Crec L. Pennell, son of Mrs. Frances Pennell of Drexel Hill, Pa. The Rev. Walter F. Wolf officiated at the ceremony.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of ivory satin, fashioned with fitted bodice, sweetheart neckline, long, pointed sleeves and floor-length train. A tiara of seed pearls held in place a finger-tip veil of illusion. Her bridal boquet was made of white roses and lilacs.

Miss Thelma M. Rotter of York, Pa., maid of honor, wore a yellow taffeta dress with fitted bodice, full skirt and a matching Juliet cap with a veil of illusion. She carried a boquet of yellow daffodils.

Sergt. C. Bernard Gustafson served as best man.

Mother of the bride wore a Nile-green woolen dress with brown accessories and a corsage of pink roses and the bridegroom's mother chose a navy dress with white accessories and a corsage of white roses.

Both the bride and bridegroom attended Westchester State Teachers College in Pennsylvania.

After a short wedding trip to New York City, the bride will make her home with her parents and the bridegroom will return to his station, Camp Ritchie, Md.

Dance Arranged For New Members, Club's Hostesses

"Boy will meet girl" tonight in the ballroom of the Officers Service Club of the United Nations when uniformed guests and hostesses mingle at a valentine dance.

The 9 to 12 p. m. party is one in a series planned by club officials to introduce new members to hostesses.

Heading the committee are Mrs. Hugh Casey, wife of Major General Casey, and Mrs. Clyde Parker, program chairman. Members assisting are Lieut. Glen Shirner, Lieut. John Myers, Lieut. Ernest H. Peterkins, Lieut. John Brouk, Ensign Paul H. Spellbunk, Ensign Marc Sommeroheald, Ensign Raiph Brouk and Midshipman Russell Maguire.

On the hostess committee are Miss Betty Fort, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. G. H. Fort; the Misses Mary Ellen and Betty Gilbert, daughters of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. N. Gilbert, and Miss Betty Redman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Redman.

Also the Misses Dorothy and Belle Morris, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. S. Morris; Miss Rosemary Butler, daughter of Col. and Mrs. David A. Morris, and Miss Sally Bailey, daughter of Senator and Mrs. J. W. Bailey of North Carolina.

Ration Points

FEBRUARY 13, 1945

MEAT FATS—Book 4 red stamps Q5 through S5 good through March 31. Stamps T5 through X5 good through April 26. Stamps Y5 and Z5 and A2 through D2 good through June 2.

PROCESSED FOODS—Book 4 blue stamps X5 through Z5 and A2 and B2 good through March 31. Stamps H2 through M2 good through June 2.

SUGAR—Book 4 stamp 34 good for 5 pounds through February 28. Stamp 35 valid for 5 pounds through June 3. Another stamp scheduled to be validated May 1.

SHOES—Book 3 airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 valid indefinitely. OPA says no plans to cancel any.

GASOLINE—14A coupons good for 4 gallons through March 21. B5, C5, B6 and C6 coupons good for 5 gallons.

FUEL OIL—Last year's period 4 and 5 coupons and this year's period 1 through 4 coupons good. All coupons good throughout current heating season.

Spring Note— Gay Groups Seen at Lunch

Spring fluttered into the Mayflower Lounge yesterday with lovely ladies taking the opportunity for a warmer day to don powdery white or lively colored chapeaux and to partake in a bit of luncheon.

At a cozy table for two were Mrs. George Mesta and Mrs. Mike Monroney, talking over Oklahoma, no doubt. Sweeping in late were Mrs. Tom Leiter and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Clagett. Capt. Gene Markey of the Navy and Myrna Loy of the perky face and the red hair were lunching together—again.

Miss Nancy Ordway was there, exchanging greetings with Mrs. Helen Burton, whose daughter, Sonia, is engaged to Nancy's brother, John. Mrs. Burton was having luncheon with Mrs. Celeste Crosby Miller. Still others there were Mrs. Robert Grosjean, youngest daughter of Joseph E. Davies, and Mrs. John Drexel.

Suburban Workers In Symphony Fund Drive Announced

Suburban Washington will be represented in the 1945 Sustaining Fund Campaign for the National Symphony Orchestra, according to plans announced by Mrs. Edwin B. Parker and Mrs. Robert Le Febvre cochairman, who have completed membership of the suburban committee for the campaign which opened this week.

Chairmen for the various suburban groups are as follows: Mrs. E. O. Hulburt, Alexandria; Mrs. George Terborgh, Arlington; Mrs. B. Peyton Whalen, Bethesda; Mrs. Robert Le Febvre, Chevy Chase; Miss Honor Keane, Hyattsville; Miss Margaret Boyd, Kensington; Mrs. Lew

Today's Radio Programs

Tuesday — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 6, 7, 8:30. Prelude, 6:05-7. Town Clock, 7:10-7:45, 8-9. David Wills, 7:45.	News, 6, 7, 7:55, 8:30, Bill Henson 6:05-9. World Roundup, 8.	Sign On and Music, 5:30. News, 5:45, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Art Brown, 6:35-9.	WINX News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8. Jerry Strong, 6:05-9.	News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30; Crowley, 6:45-7, Bob Ellis, 6-6:30, 7-7:30, 7:35-8:30, Joy Boys, 8:35	Corn Squeezin' Time, 5:45, 6:45, Godfrey, 7-9:15, Mahoney, 7:40.
9 :00	Breakfast Club	Mirth and Madness	News; Art Brown	News; Music	Music Salon	News, Godfrey
:15	" "	" "	Brown at the Organ	In the Air	" "	Home Service Dolly
:30	" "	News; Benghart	Listen Ladies	Music in the Air	" "	CBS Air Theater
:45	" "	Broadway Melodies	" "	" "	" "	" "
10 :00	My True Story	Lora Lawton	News	News; Music	Bing Crosby	Valiant Lady
:15	" "	News of World	Mr. Moneybags	Music Hall	Good Neighbor Club	Ligh: of the World
:30	Sunny Side of Street	Finders Keepers	Shady Valley Folks	" "	News; Neighbor Club	Evelyn Winters
:45	Listening Post	" "	" "	" "	Good Neighbor Club	Bachelor's Children
11 :00	Breakfast With	Road of Life	News, B. Repaid	News; Symphony	Texas Joy Boys	Amanda
:15	Tom Breneman	Rosemary	Learn to Sew	Dvorak's	" "	Second Husband
:30	Ruth Crane	Star Playhouse	" "	Symphony	News; Morning	Bright Horizon
:45	" "	David Harum	What's Your Idea?	No. 5	Matinee	Aunt Jenny
12 :00	News; Evans	News; ImproviseNons	News; Wm. Lang	WINX News	Password Please	Kate Smith Speaks
:15	Little Show	Look to This Day	Morton Downey	Hollywood News	" "	Big Sister
:30	Glamour Manor	Matinee Today	Texas Rangers	Weather; Lyrics	News; Music	Helen Trent
:45	" "	" "	Music for Luncheon	Luncheon Lyrics	Blessed Eventer	Our Gal Sunday
1 :00	Baukhage Talking	Nancy Osgood	News, Compton	WINX News	All Sports Parade	Life Can Be Beautiful
:15	Jack Berch	Richard Hart	Luncheon With Lopez	Musical Bouquets	Tony Wakeman	Ma Perkins
:30	Music Box	Gene Archer	Stone and Brito	" "	All Sports Parade	News; Bernadine Flynn
:45	" "	Morgan Beatty	Top Tunes	" "	Tony Wakeman	The Goldbergs
2 :00	Music Box	Guiding Light	News, Cedric Foster	News; Judge Rhythm	All Sports Parade	Joyce Jordan
:15	" "	Today's Children	Footlight Vignettes	Judge Rhythm	Tony Wakeman	Two on a Clue
:30	News for Schools	Woman in White	Never Too Old	" "	All Sports Parade	Perry Mason
:45	Ladies Be Seated	Church Hymns	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	Tena and Tim
3 :00	Blue Correspondents	American Woman	Compton; Music	WINX News	All Sports Parade	Mary Marlin
:15	Showcase	Ma Perkins	True Detective	T For Two	Tony Wakeman	Janice Gray
:30	Accent on Music	Pepper Young's Family	The Smoothies	&	All Sports Parade	News
:45	" "	Right to Happiness	Russ Hodges	Stock Market Reports	Tony Wakeman	News for Women
4 :00	"Time" Views News	Backstage Wife	Walter Compton	News; Rhythm Range	All Sports Parade	G.E. House Party
:15	Accent on Music	Stella Dallas	Russ Hodges	Rhythm Range	Tony Wakeman	" News
:30	News; Evans	Lorenzo Jones	" "	Jam for Supper	All Sports Parade	Sing Along Club
:45	Hop Harrigan	Young Widow Brown	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	" "
5 :00	Terry and Pirates	When a Girl Marries	News; Music	News; Music Hall	Band of the Day	Stump Us
:15	Dick Tracy	Portia Faces Life	Superman	Music Hall	Sinatra vs. Crosby	" "
:30	Jack Armstrong	Just Plain Bill	Small Fry-Art Brown	" "	News; Theater	News; City Desk
:45	Captain Midnight	Front Page Farrell	Tom Mix	" "	of the Air	The Factfinder
6 :00	News; Optimists	News; Lolf Eld	News; Music	WINX News	News; Melody Lane	Mahoney, Costello
:15	Earl Godwin	Musicade	Frank Young	Sunset Serenade	Melody Lane	Edwin C. Hill
:30	Martin Agronsky	Musicade; Bergman	Johnson Family	Muis by	Ian Ross MacFarlane	6:30 Show
:45	Walter Kiernan	Lowell Thomas	Russ Hodges	Ray Noble	All Sports Parade	News; J. Harsch
7 :00	Ethel and Albert	Perry Como	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	WINX News	Romantic Rendezvous	Jack Kirkwood Show
:15	Raymond Swing	News of the World	Mutual Musicale	Close Harmony	Roosevelt Hotel Orch.	Music That Satisfies
:30	One Man's Family	Everything	Mississippi Showboat	Charles Pargler	Talking Pictures	American
:45	" "	for the Boys	Music and Lyrics	World and America	Bible Question Box	Melody Hour
8 :00	Tod Malone	Johnny Presents	News, F. Singlser	News; Short but Sweet	Red Cross Program	Big Town
:15	Lum 'n' Abner	Ginny Simms	Richard Eaton	Capitol Motoring	Lef's Sing (Navy)	" "
:30	Allan Young Show	Date With Judy	Roy Rogers Show	Town Opera House	News; 1450 Club	Theater of Romance
:45	" "	" "	" "	" "	1450 Club	" News
9 :00	John Brownlee	Mystery Theater	News; G. Heatter	News; Symphony	Richard Eaton	Inner Sanctum
:15	" "	" "	News, William Lang	Tschaikowsky's	1450 Club	" "
:30	Spotlight Bands	Fibber McGee and	American Forum	Manfred	News; 1450 Club	This Is My Best
:45	(Jan Garber)	Molly	Of the Air	Symphony	Boxing Bouts	" "
10 :00	For the Girls	Bob Hope	" "	News; Memories	(Turner's Arena)	Service to the Front
:15	Palestine Speaks	" "	Curtain Calls	Memories	" "	" "
:30	Transatlantic Quiz	Hildegarde	World's Most	Moonlight Melodies	News; Rhapsody	Senator Elbert Thomas
:45	" "	" "	Honored Music	The Drifter	Treasury Salute	Behind the Scenes
11 :00	News; Evans	News; Music	News, Billy Repaid	News; Music	Hits of the Day	News; Daly and Howe
:15	Hour of Dreams	Richard Harkness	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Musical Roundup	" "	Arch McDonald's
:30	" "	Words at War	Wings for Tomorrow	Weather; Stardust	News; Cabana Club	Moondial
:45	" "	" "	" "	Stardust	Cabana Club	Feature Story

BOYS! *Inquire about the good Post delivery routes now open. Phone NAtional 4200, Extension 236*

TERRY

BEAUTIFUL, YOUR RADIO RECEIVER IS TO BE USED TO MONITOR AND RECORD THE ENEMY BROADCASTS SO YOUR JAPANESE-SPEAKING TECHNICIANS MAY DECODE THEIR COMMUNICATIONS
THAT IS SO, RYAN...
THEN WHY ARE YOUR PEOPLE ALSO MAKING RECORDS OF OUR CODE TRANSMISSIONS?
DOES SUCH A PRACTICE ENDANGER THE SUCCESS OF THE MIGHTY YANKEE OPERATIONS?
THE JAPS WOULD PAY PLENTY TO KNOW HOW WE SEND OUT A RADIO-BEACON SYNCHRONIZED WITH THEIR OWN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PROGRAMS!
PERHAPS THE DRAGON LADY'S WIRELESS MEN WERE MERELY EXPERIMENTING! IT SHALL CEASE AT ONCE!
THAT'S FINE... BUT WHERE ARE THE RECORDINGS THEY HAVE ALREADY MADE? I HAVEN'T SEEN YOUR PAL, HU GIBE, AROUND SINCE THE FIRST DAY WE CAME! ...COULD HE HAVE CARRIED A LITTLE PACKAGE TO THE JAP COMMANDER?

MARY WORTH

DID ANYONE CALL WHILE I WAS ASLEEP, MRS. WORTH?
IF YOU MEAN YOUR HUSBAND, MONICA... THE ANSWER IS NO!... I'M TERRIBLY SORRY...!
I'VE BEEN THINKING... MAYBE I SHOULD PHONE LINK AT THE OFFICE... AND TELL HIM... HE... LEFT THESE HERE...?
THAT'S A SPLENDID IDEA!
HELLO!... GIBBS & WRENN?.. MAY I SPEAK TO MR. WAYNE, PLEASE?.. THIS IS... MRS. WAYNE..!
A LONG WAIT... THEN A CURT VOICE!
MR. WAYNE IS NOT IN!

MICKEY FINN

THAT'S RIGHT, DAN! RANKIN JUST CALLED ME! FINN WILL PROBABLY BE ON HIS WAY TO MAKE THE RAID IN A FEW MINUTES!
SWELL! BUT HOW DOES RANKIN KNOW THAT FINN HASN'T CALLED HIS NEPHEW OR HALLIGAN ABOUT IT?
RANKIN IS SURE THAT FINN WILL WANT TO MAKE THE RAID HIMSELF, DAN! HE SAYS THE OLD GAP HAS BEEN SQUAWKING ALL WEEK ABOUT HIS NEPHEW AND HALLIGAN RUNNING THINGS—
—DON'T WORRY, DAN— I'M SURE EVERYTHING WILL GO JUST AS WE PLANNED!
I HOPE YOU'RE RIGHT!
WHERE DID THE GUY SAY THE BUILDING WAS, PHIL?
355 CENTRAL AVENUE!

MYRTLE

NOW THIS IS THE KIND OF WEATHER I LIKE! BRISK AND SNAPPY!
I OUGHT TO BUST YOU IN THE NOSE, BUT MY HANDS ARE TOO COLD!
OH, BOY, AM I GLAD TO GET BACK TO MY SNUG LITTLE HOME!
AND WE'RE DARN GLAD TO SEE YOU, POP!
THE FURNACE WENT OUT!

DIXIE DUGAN

TSK-TSK-TSK- LOOK IT TH' WOMEN— WHAT A BUSINESS MRS. DUGAN'S DOING
THUMP
OW
I'M SORRY, DEAR—
QUITE ALL RIGHT HONEY! KISS IT AND MAKE IT WELL
?!

DON WINSLOW

NICE BOY... NICE GIRL! HERE, TAKUM BANANA!
OH, IT'S YOU WHO SOUNDED THE ALARM!
S-SH.. NO MAKUM NOISE... BIRDMAN!
MEANWHILE!
WONDER WHY WE DON'T HEAR WINSLOW'S DEATH CRIES? GUESS I'LL INVESTIGATE... STAY HERE, MAJESTY, I'LL BE BACK IN A MINUTE!

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

WHEN I WAS LOSING AT CRAPS, MR. DAYE, I ORDERED THIS TALL DRINK..!
OKAY, MR. "SMITH" IF IT'S A SQUAWK ON MY LIQUOR, YOU NEEDN'T PAY..!
I DIDN'T TASTE IT! WHAT I DID WAS "ACCIDENTALLY" DROP THE DICE IN IT... LIKE THIS...!
SEE THAT! SEVEN EVERY TIME! LOADED DICE WILL ALWAYS LAND HEAVY SIDE DOWN IF YOU DROP THEM IN WATER!
SO— EITHER I GET BACK ALL I'VE LOST HERE TONIGHT— OR....
—OR WHAT?

WINNIE WINKLE

THAT'S TH' GAL SAID SHE WANTS TO BE A PIN-UP GAL!!
COME ON UP HERE, SIS! WE'LL MAKE YOU OUR PIN-UP GAL!!
ARE YA GONNA TAKE A PICTURE OF ME?
SOMEONE FROM THE FACTORY PHONED AND SAID TO COME DOWN THERE AND GET DAISY!
LET'S HURRY AND SEE WHAT'S UP!!
FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, DAISY!
WHAT HAPPENED ???
GET ME DOWN, WILL YA? THIS AIN'T MY IDEAR OF A PIN-UP GAL!!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

WHATEVER YOU'VE FOUND IN THAT OLD GHOST TOWN WELL CAN'T BE WORTH MURDER, FELLOW!
WE THINK SO! GET READY TO DIE... OH!
ZING!
JEEPERS! WHO SAVED KING WITH THAT SHOT? IT COULDN'T'VE BEEN JILL— SHE HAS A WOUNDED SHOULDER!

DONALD DUCK

WILL Y' BUY ME A COAT, TOO, UNCA DONALD?
I GOT JUST ENOUGH FOR ONE, AND THAT COAT WAS MADE FOR ME!
GEE, WOULD Y' LET ME WEAR IT ONCE IN A WHILE?
DON'T BE SILLY! IT'S TOO BIG FOR—
-YOU!
!
DONALD DUCK

CRANBERRY BOGGS

AH! SUCCESS, BUT AS A CORNY WRITER MIGHT PHRASE IT— "A CRUEL SMILE OF TRIUMPH CROSSED HER PRETTY FACE AS THE SUCKING QUAGMIRE SWALLOWED THE CAR— FOREVER—"
Meanwhile at the General Store—
YES INDEEDY, AN G-G-GORSH, SHE'S REAL NICE TOO!
HMM! BIG ORDER YER GRANNY BE GIVIN' ME TODAY, CRANBERRY!
WHILE I'M PUTTIN' UP YER ORDER WOULD YE MIND TACKIN' THIS POSTER UP— OVER ON TH' POST-OFFICE SIDE! —BLASTED NUISANCE THEY BE—
UH-HUH!
G-GORSH!
WANTED
TONI LA BEAUX
Height 5ft. 2in— Weight 118lbs. Eyes Black— Hair Black
MURDER— ROBBERY
JAIL BREAK

JOE PALOOKA

THE SEA HOUND

SUPERMAN

THERE'S THE CRAFT THAT SENT OUT THE SOS. A WONDER IT CAN STAY AFLOAT AT ALL IN THIS SEA!
AHOY, SUPERMAN. AWFUL WEATHER, AIN'T IT?
YOU MUST BE CRAZY, COMING SO FAR OUT IN A FRAIL CRAFT LIKE THIS! GOOD THING I HAPPENED TO BE NEAR!
LATER— SAFE IN METROPOLIS HARBOR.
YE SAVED ME AN' MY BABY, SUPERMAN. AN' CATFISH AIN'T THE ONE TO BE BEHOLDEN TO NO ONE. SO I'M MAKIN' YE A PRESENT OF MY OGIES.
YOUR OGIES? WHAT'S THAT?

NAPOLEON

HOLD STILL./ CONFOUND YOU./ THERE'S A NEW LAW HERE IN BERRYDALE THAT DOGS CAN'T RUN LOOSE. I'VE GOT TO TIE YOU UNTIL I CAN BUILD A FENCE!

House Would Like to Know: Are Women Members 'Ladies?'

By the Associated Press

The gentlemen of the House got themselves in an awful tangle of debate yesterday over how to address their feminine colleagues.

Are they gentlewomen or ladies?

Neither, under the House rules which provide that all members be addressed as "gentlemen."

Since the days of Ruth Hanna McCormick congresswomen have appeared in the Congressional Record as "gentlewomen"—because the late Speaker Nicholas Longworth decided that was proper.

But a gentleman from the Deep South—Representative John Rankin of Mississippi—carried a dictionary up to a House speaking stand today and called for a change. He thinks the nine congresswomen should be addressed as ladies.

[Dictionary definitions he cited—"Gentlewoman: a woman who attends a lady of rank."]

["Lady: A woman having proprietary rights, rule or authority."]

"The term gentlewomen puts the ladies one social step below the gentlemen of the house," protested Rankin, "and I for one recognize no such distinction."

"The gentleman from Mississippi raises a very important point in these serious days of war," put in a gentleman from Massachusetts, Majority Leader McCormack. "It should furnish wholesome relaxation throughout the country."

A gentleman from Michigan, Representative Michener, who favors the term "lady," said "gentlewoman" is too much of a mouthful and observed, "there isn't hardly any such thing as a "gentlelady."

Several gentleman came to his aid and offered to strike the indiscreet observation from the record.

Rules Committee Chairman Sabath, a gentleman from Illinois, said he would be glad to get the women together and change the rules "if they can all agree—and I'm sure they can."

None of the nine women members was on the floor during the gallant debate. They may have been out looking at the dictionary which includes this definition:

"Gentlewoman": "As in Congress."

FEET Hurting You?

TORTURED by burning, itching dryness, or by blistered, cracked skin? Enjoy a hot Resinol Soap foot bath. Then smooth on soothing, specially medicated Resinol. Feel like new, as you relax in quick, lingering comfort.

RESINOL OINTMENT AND SOAP

Got a COLD?

Get quick relief from the cough, muscular soreness and stuffiness, due to colds, with this fine old family medicine that costs less than 1c a dose. Keep it handy. Follow label directions. Get a bottle today. All drug stores, 35c.

JUNIPER-TAR COMPOUND Over 70 years in use

RED—ITCHY—SCALY ECZEMA

Doctor's 'Invisible' Liquid Promptly Relieves Torture!

First applications of wonderful soothing medicated Zemo—a doctor's formula—promptly relieve the itching and burning and also help heal the red, scaly skin. Amazingly successful for over 35 years! First trial of Zemo convinces! Invisible—doesn't show on skin. All drug stores. In 3 sizes. ZEMO

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

Cold Preparations as directed

Captured Yanks Freed

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

THE LONG WAIT ENDS—Three Yanks, each of whom lost a leg battling the Japs on Bataan, only to be captured and placed in Bilibid Prison, Manila, gather around as one gets his first American cigarettes in years from an American of the force that freed them

ODT Branch to Close

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 12 (AP).—The Hagerstown district office of the Office of Defense Transportation will be closed permanently on February 15, the local ODT said today. All business thereafter will be transacted by the regional office at Baltimore through a special representative.

Bar Unit Asks Court Addition At Rockville

Charging the Montgomery Orphans Court is too small to carry on its functions, the County Bar Association yesterday requested the commissioners to enlarge the courthouse at Rockville.

Action was taken at a special meeting called to discuss the "present emergency" after Judge Carey Quinn of Orphans Court said present offices were designed to accommodate two employes, whereas seven no ware engaged. Conflicting activities, he said, are cluttering up the rooms, especially on court days.

Unless provision is made for space, Judge Quinn predicted that in a year there will be no rom left for file cases and books now crowding the office.

His plea for the need of an addition was supported by Trial Magistrate Donal DeLashmutt, chairman of the association's committee investigating the matter.

Introduced by Trial Megistrate Einar Christensen, the resolution asks that plans already drawn for a wing be built on the west end of the courthouse be used as soon as practical. The wing, the resolution further states, should house the offices of the Juvinile Court, the registrar of wills, court clerk and county commmissioners.

Lacy Shaw, president of the Board of County Commissioners, said he will appoint an investigator to see "what can be done about the situation."

Other speakers at the luncheon, held at Hungerford Tavern, Rockville, were James Pugh, president of the Bar, Associate Judges Eugene Rupper and Lewis Hobbs of the Orphans' Court; O. W. Roby, registrar of wills, Ella Plummer, deputy registrar, and County Commissioner William Prescott.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the commissioners, and E. Brooke Lee, chairman of the Montgomery County Post-War Planning and Advisory Committee, and Rhees Burket, chairman of a subcommittee on public buildings.

Guild Sponsors Peace Discussion

An international theme will feature the guest night program planned by the Women's Guild of the Beverley Hills Community Church this evening at 8:15 in the church building at Old Dominion blvd. and Tennessee ave., Alexandria.

Mrs. Allan Mitchell, member of the United Nations panel of the national board of the League of Women Voters, will discuss the subject, "How Can the United Nations Prevent Another War?" Music and games typical of various foreign nations will follow.

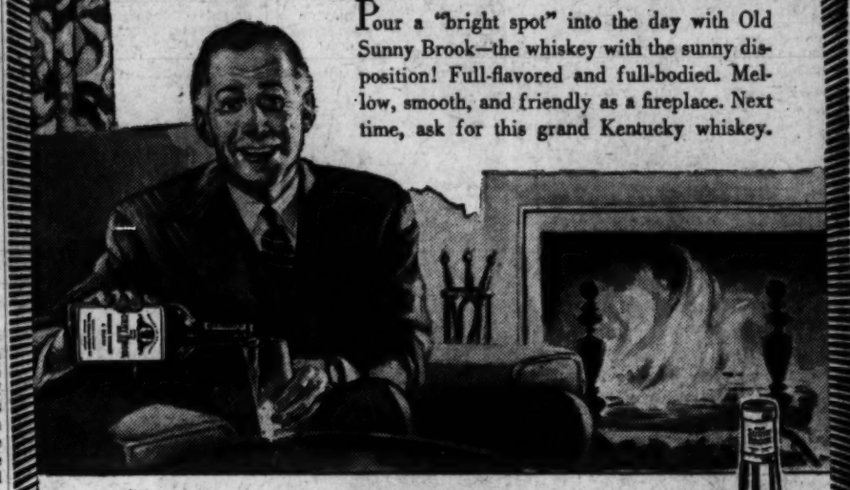
Connecticut Dealers Call Poultry Holiday

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Wholesale and retail poultry dealers agreed today to suspend sales of poultry and poultry products in Connecticut for a two-week period. The move was made to gain "time to organize resistance to black market traffic in live poultry."

Charging that New York live poultry dealers were paying farmers more than ceiling prices, the dealers at a mass meeting here said the black market had reached "threatening dimensions."

Turn on the sun with a turn of your wrist!

Pour a "bright spot" into the day with Old Sunny Brook—the whiskey with the sunny disposition! Full-flavored and full-bodied. Mellow, smooth, and friendly as a fireplace. Next time, ask for this grand Kentucky whiskey.



"Cheerful as its Name"

OLD SUNNY BROOK BRAND

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOURBON WHISKEY—A BLEND • 86.8 PROOF • 49% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS

This is Trail's End to HUNTER'S FINEST WHISKEY

It started six and more years ago—this chase for a finer whiskey, the finest ever to bear the Hunter name.

Barrels of choice whiskies were rolled into the rackhouse and earmarked for a special purpose.

And while these whiskies were mellowing in the wood, blend after blend was tested until we found the perfection we sought—and nothing short of it.

Now the hunt is over, and at the end of the long trail a finer Hunter awaits you—truly Hunter's best since 1860.

HUNTER "First Over the Bars"

Hunter-Wilson Distilling Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky. Blended whiskey, 92 proof. The straight whiskies in this product are 6 or more years old. 40% straight whiskey, 60% grain neutral spirits.

CEILING PRICES 4.06 4/5 QUART 2.56 A PINT

"A Choice of Choice Liquors"

Pete Hagen's at popular prices

Pete Hagen's ROCK N' RYES

ROCK N' RYE (Milder) 48 Proof 4/5 QT. 2.33

Crystallized ROCK N' RYE 76 Proof QUART 3.99

ROCK N' RUM 48 Proof 4/5 QT. 2.68

Pete Hagen's DARK RUM

Especially blended for the making of fuller-flavored Planter's Punch, Cuba Libres, etc. Unusual appeal in Rum cakes, desserts and punches. 86 Proof 4/5 QT. 3.95

Pete Hagen's CORDIALS

Smooth • Mellow • Delicious

BLACKBERRY, APRICOT, PEACH, CREME de MENTHE, CREME de CACAO, ANISETTE, KÜMMEL, KAHVEH (Coffee) 4/5 QT. 2.77

CHERRY 4/5 QT. 2.77

SLOE GIN (Creamy Head) 4/5 QT. 2.77

All at 48 Proof

Pete Hagen's COCKTAILS

Ready to Serve • Just Chill and Pour

MARTINI 4/5 QT. 2.69

MANHATTAN 4/5 QT. 2.62

DAIQUIRI 4/5 QT. 2.77

All at 48 Proof

Pete Hagen's FLAVORED BRANDIES

BLACKBERRY, APRICOT, CHERRY, PEACH, GINGER 4/5 QT. 3.59 HALF PINT 1.16

All at 70 Proof

If your neighborhood dealer cannot supply you write

pepper morson company ROCKEFELLER CENTER, N.Y. 20 "Quality Liquors Since 1808"

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